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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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26 September 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

GATT MEMBERS URGE U.S. REMOVAL OF TEXTILE RULES

OW060041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 CMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) today urged the United States to withdraw or at least postpone implementation of new rules on textile imports.

In a statement issued here, all members of the GATT Textile Committee, third world or Western nations, except the United States said that new U.S. import regulations "would disrupt the international trade in textiles and clothing."

They said, "The United States should withdraw or at least postpone implementation of new rules of origin to enable holding of urgent bilateral or plurilateral consultations between the United States and concerned countries."

The United States intends to apply "country-of-origin" import restrictions based on the original source of the basic material.

It said it is doing so because some big producing nations using up their own export quotas send partly finished goods to other countries for completion and re-export to the United States.

GATT members said the new regulations violate the multifiber agreement (MFA) and GATT's trade principles.

CSO: 4000/450

GENERAL

HONECKER VISIT DELAY UNDERSTANDABLE TO USSR

OW061651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--The postponement of Democratic German leader Erich Honecker's visit to Federal Germany was "understandable" to the Soviet Union, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman today at a press conference here.

Honecker's decision to cancel a planned visit to Bonn in late September was made known to the Federal German Government yesterday and was reported by the Soviet News Agency TASS soon after.

Soviet spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko also criticized the U.S. position on holding talks on non-use of force between the Warsaw and NATO blocs.

Washington has no intention of reaching an agreement on the issue, the spokesman said. While arguing for the principles of non-use of force it has demanded the Warsaw Pact countries commit themselves to a series of U.S. proposals, he said.

Asked about the Stockholm conference, which is to resume soon, Lomeyko said Moscow will use all means possible to break the U.S.-Soviet deadlock over outerspace weapons.

Lomeyko said Moscow disagrees with the U.S. proposal to hold two meetings in Stockholm to separately discuss issues presented by the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

CSO: 4000/450

GENERAL

POLISH OFFICIAL AFFIRMS PLANS TO NORMALIZE FRG TIES

OW070901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban reaffirmed in a statement today that his country would continue the process of normalizing relations with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and hoped that the latter would take steps conducive to this end.

The statement was a response to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech in Brunswick on 2 September.

It said Kohl's speech contained "nothing constructive" instead, the speech repeated the one-sided explanations of the 1970 Polish-FRG treaty. The statement urged the chancellor to take a clear-cut attitude towards FRG-Polish relations in accordance with the international obligations stipulated in the above-mentioned treaty.

The statement said the Polish Government would firmly abide by and carry out the treaty which, it stressed, was the only basis for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/450

GENERAL

PRC MEDICAL TEAMS OPERATE IN ASIA, AFRICA

OW230619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 20 Aug 84

[By reporter Liu Yiqing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The reporter has learned from the Ministry of Public Health that, since China began to send medical teams to Third World countries in 1963, it has dispatched a total of 47 teams, including about 7,000 medical personnel to 47 countries in Asia and Africa. Displaying the spirit of revolutionary humanism, and wholeheartedly serving the cause of the health of the people of Third World countries, the Chinese medical personnel have saved the dying, and taken care of the injured, thereby winning the praise of being the "most welcome people." Currently, 39 Chinese medical teams, with some 1,200 medical personnel specialized in internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, and pediatrics, as well as practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, or of a combination of Chinese and Western medicine, are working at 83 public health units in 39 countries and regions. In the past 21 years, Chinese medical personnel have done their best to help local people cure their sickness and relieve pain, giving treatment to some 75 million patients.

Chinese medical teams have also helped the aided nations to train their own medical personnel. Through setting up clinics and organizing various training classes and lectures in the past 21 years, they have trained some 1,200 elementary and intermediate medical personnel for the aided nations.

CSO: 4005/874

GENERAL

PRC TO HOST UNIVERSAL CONGRESS OF ESPERANTO IN 1986

OW291806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--The 71st session of the Universal Congress of Esperanto will be held in China in 1986, it was announced here today.

A five-day national symposium which opened here today will discuss preparations for the 71st session, and sum up progress made with the international language of Esperanto since the last national session in 1979.

Esperanto has developed rapidly in China in the five years. There are now more than 150,000 people learning the language throughout the country.

Esperanto associations and preparatory groups have been set up in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

It is now taught as an optional course at 20 universities and colleges and as a part-time course at another 30.

Some provinces and municipalities have also begun correspondence courses and radio lectures.

Since 1949, China has published more than 300 books and periodicals, which have been distributed in more than 60 countries and regions. Radio Beijing now broadcasts in the language four times a day.

Esperanto was introduced to China more than 70 years ago. The China Esperanto League, established in 1951, became a member of the Universal Esperanto Association in 1980, and now has more than 1,000 members.

CSO: 4000/450

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

NEI-MONGGOL DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES--At the invitation of the governor of Nebraska, the United States, a six-member delegation of the Nei Monggol People's Government headed by Chairman Bu He left Beijing for the United States on 25 August for a 10-day visit. During its sojourn in the United States, the delegation will meet with people from all walks of life to promote mutual understanding, to explore possibilities in organizing economic and technological cooperation with Nebraska, and to expand contacts between the two sides. After winding up its visit to the United States, the delegation will also visit Hong Kong on its return trip in order to brief the people in industrial, commercial, banking, and press circles on the region's rich natural resources and on the broad prospects in opening to the outside world, importing foreign capital, and enlivening the economy, and to encourage foreign traders to invest in initiating developmental enterprises in Nei Monggol. [Summary] [SK301239 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 84]

CSO: 4005/873

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE LIBERATES VILLAGES

OW301541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Kampuchean resistance forces have in the past few weeks overrun seven commune offices of the Vietnam-propped Heng Samrin regime and liberated a number of villages, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The liberated villages are in Staung District, Kompong Thom Province and the Sisophon area, Battambang Province.

According to an earlier report by the radio, similar operations were also launched by the Kampuchean resistance forces in Preah Vihear Province where they liberated five villages.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea today commented on the inability of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea to manoeuvre against the Kampuchean resistance forces during the year's rainy season.

The commentary said although the Vietnamese troops transferred large numbers of tanks and cannons to the west of Kampuchea since the setting in of the rainy season, they had not been able to launch offensives because of more frequent manoeuvres by the Kampuchean guerrillas in the vast expanse of areas around the Tonle Sap Lake which directly menaced the Vietnamese troops' supply line and the Vietnamese-fostered local governments.

This had forced the Vietnamese to retain part of their troops in the interior and to limit their military operations in the western Kampuchean-Thai border areas, it said.

The commentary also mentioned two cases in which the Kampuchean resistance forces dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese forces on mopping-up operations. One took place in Pailin area of Battambang Province on 26-27 June. During the fighting, the Kampuchean resistance forces killed or wounded 102 out of the 1,000 Vietnamese troops. The other happened in the same area on 8-9 July, during which about 260 enemy troops were wiped out.

CSO: 4000/449

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

UNHCR VISITS THAILAND; ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

OW071643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Poul Hartling said here today that Thailand has done a good job in granting temporary asylum on its soil to more than 600,000 Indochinese refugees in the past several years.

Speaking at a press conference, the high commissioner expressed his satisfaction at the refugee situation in Thailand. He noted that Thailand's refugee population is still by far the largest in the region. But what is important is that the numbers in this region continue to come down steadily from the peak of 300,000 to 125,000 since 1980. While Thailand has more refugees than the other first asylum countries in Southeast and East Asia, Pakistan currently has the largest refugee population in Asia and for that matter, the world--more than 2.5 million Afghans.

Since 1975 UNHCR has spent nearly 300 million U.S. dollars on programs for Indochinese refugees in Thailand. The budget for 1983 was about 25 million U.S. dollars and the estimated expenditures for this year amount to around 23 million U.S. dollars.

Replying to the question by a XINHUA reporter, Hartling said, "Although the influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand is continuing, the number of Indochinese refugees in Thailand is going down steadily owing to the successful resettlement of refugees to the third countries. At the request of Thai authorities, I have sent letters to resettlement countries, urging them not to relax their role in solving the refugee problem."

"As for China's role," he continued, "she has received about 260,000 Vietnamese refugees. I have visited the farms and villages where they live. The majority of them would like to stay longer in China, only ten percent of them wished to go out to join their families in Europe."

Hartling, who arrived here on 4 September, is due to leave this afternoon for talks in Hanoi that will centre on the orderly departure program.

CSO: 4000/449

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI STATEMENT URGES LAOS TO CEASE PROVOCATIONS

OW040829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry in a statement yesterday strongly asked Laos to stop provoking Thailand militarily in the disputed Thai-Lao border area, according to press reports here today.

The statement came after a spate of incidents in the past week in which Laotian troops allegedly hit at Thai army and civilians, killing two Thai soldiers and wounding three others.

The Foreign Ministry's statement described the latest border incident on 1 September as "provocative and irrational," which ran counter to the claims of Laos that it wanted to solve the dispute over the three border villages. "Thailand reaffirms its legitimate right to undertake all necessary measures to safeguard the lives and properties of the Thai people," the statement stressed.

Meanwhile Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek declared yesterday at Sunanari Camp in Nakhon Ratchasima that Thailand would retaliate if Laotian troops violate Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity again.

Major General Naruedon Dejpathiyuth, the army's secretary, revealed that since April, Laotian troops had launched at least 17 artillery attacks on Thai territory, killing six people and wounding 33 others.

CSO: 4000/449

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI ARMY PREPARED FOR POSSIBLE SRV ATTACKS

OW061113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Article by Yang Mu: "Thai Army on Full Alert Against Possible Vietnamese Harassments"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Vietnam might make harassments along the Thai-Kampuchean border or back Laotian troops to attack Thailand in an attempt to divert the attention of world public from the Kampuchean problem during the forthcoming UN General Assembly, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told XINHUA here last night.

At a garden party on the eve of his departure from Bangkok for a brief trip to Europe and Latin America, Mr Sitthi said to XINHUA that the Thai army was on full alert both at the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders.

Questioned about Thailand's application for membership in the UN Security Council, Sitthi replied: "Thanks for China's support for our membership. A campaign was underway at the United Nations and elsewhere to drum up support for Thailand's entry, which requires at least two-thirds of the votes from 157 UN member countries. The result of the vote is expected in December this year."

CSO: 4000/449

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK RADIO REPORTS ON HENG SAMRIN DESERTIONS

OW070847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Hundreds of soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime deserted in August, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On 28 August, some 30 soldiers of the puppet regime stationed at the Krakor stronghold in Pursat Province refused to continue rendering help to Vietnamese troops and fled to their hometowns.

On 15 August, some 350 puppet troops in Preah Vihear Province, who were compelled to deploy there from Kompong Cham Province by Vietnamese troops, refused to fight their fellow countrymen and deserted in groups.

On 2 August, some Heng Samrin soldiers, garrisoned at the Russei market in Phnom Penh, rejected to serve as cannon fodder for Vietnam at the front, killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 15, then fled together.

CSO: 4000/449

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA CONDEMNS AFGHAN ATTACKS ON PAKISTAN

OW311739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The Australian Government today condemned the recent attacks against Pakistan by Afghan aircraft, artillery and rockets.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that these attacks were particularly disturbing because they appeared to have been directed against innocent Afghan refugees and Pakistani civilians, many of whom had been killed. The recent series of attacks began on 13 August when Afghan aircraft bombed a village 20 kilometers inside Pakistan.

Hayden said that the attacks took place just before the resumption of the UN-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva. The Australian Government welcomed the resumption of these talks.

He said that the needless loss of life and suffering in the region would only come to an end when, in accordance with successive UN resolutions supported by Australia, the Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4000/449

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO RECONCILIATION URGED BEFORE COUNCIL MEETING

OW080743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 8 Sep 84

["Roundup: No Date for Palestinian National Council Meeting Fixed Yet (by Xing Xudong)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tunis, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--All the Palestinian factions have been in frequent contacts with the aim of holding a long planned meeting of the Palestinian National Council, yet no date has been fixed for the meeting.

In mid-July, Fatah, the main force of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance including three PLO groups and the Palestinian communists reached the Algiers-Aden agreement, which calls for reconciliation among all the Palestinian factions and suggests the convening of the 17th meeting of the Palestinian National Council (parliament in exile) on 15 September.

But in Damascus, the Palestinian Nationalist Alliance composed of the PLO dissidents denounced the agreement and insisted that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat resign before the National Council meetings.

In a series of talks with the National Alliance in Damascus recently, the Democratic Alliance has failed to persuade the dissidents to reverse their hardline stand towards 'Arafat.

They still believe that under the circumstances of a lack of reconciliation among all the factions, such a meeting will split the PLO.

Although 'Arafat has sent reconciliatory signals to Syria, and Algeria and Democratic Yemen have expressed willingness to mediate between 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria still backs the dissidents' stand.

Facing strong opposition from Syria and the PLO dissidents, the proposed 15 September meeting had to be postponed till later this month, but some Palestinian sources believe it is difficult to hold the meeting before October. Yet, Fatah led by 'Arafat seems determined to hold the meeting in hopes that the PLO could restore unity through the meeting and attend the November Arab summit in Saudi Arabia with a united organization.

The meeting is not an end by itself, but it is a necessary means of restoring unity to the PLO in its struggle against Israel.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

IRANIAN, SYRIAN PRESIDENTS HOLD PRIVATE TALKS

OW071746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the visiting Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i had a 2-hour talk behind closed doors here this morning. This was followed by the second round of talks between the delegations of the two countries.

Khamene'i arrived here yesterday for an official visit to Syria. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust and Commander of the Army Sayed Chirazi.

A spokesman of the Syrian Defense Ministry said that the two sides exchanged views on the general situation of the Middle East, the present state of affairs of the Gulf area and tactics of the struggle against the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. They also discussed the Lebanese problem, bilateral cooperation and matter of common interest.

Local observers viewed the surprise visit of the Iranian president, who leads a large political and economic delegation, in the context of Gulf war and Syrian mediation.

Since last April, Iraq has tightened its blockade of the Kharg Island, Iran's oil export center. This has aggravated Iran's economic woes.

Besides, Tehran has found itself in short supply of arms. In view of the unending flow of weapons to Iraq, some Western observers here begin to think that balance has perhaps tilted in Iraq's favor.

Syria, being on good terms with Iran, has undertaken the role of mediator in the hope of ending the 4-year-old Gulf war. It is believed that Iran might accept Syria's mediation to bring the war to an end.

CSO: 4000/447

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN-AFGHAN TALKS END WITH NO PROGRESS

OW311328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--The latest round of the UN-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and the Kabul regime of Afghanistan ended here today without making any progress.

As Pakistan does not recognize the Soviet-backed Kabul regime, the talks were conducted here back-to-back between Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Kabul regime's "Foreign Minister" Shah Mohammad Dost. UN Under Secretary General for Political Affairs Diego Cordovez shuttled between them as mediator.

During this round of talks which began on 24 August, the two sides discussed the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, international guarantees for non-interference in its internal affairs and the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan.

Diplomats involved in the UN mediation effort said the two sides basically maintained their same positions adopted when the talks started 2 years ago.

Pakistan insisted that a firm timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops is an essential condition for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. It also demanded guarantees that the three million Afghan refugees now in Pakistan can return home without fear of reprisals and that there be free elections in Afghanistan.

The Kabul regime repeated its allegation that "some foreign countries" continued to "interfere" in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It also refused to give a timetable for the Soviet troop pullout.

CSO: 4000/447

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON INDIAN POLITICAL UNREST

OW310619 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Commentary by (Chou Ya)]

[Text] There's been more political unrest in India since the dismissal of a chief minister in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. With a commentary, here's (Chou Ya).

On 16 August, the governor of India's Andhra Pradesh state dismissed his chief minister, Rama Rao, on the basis that the minister no longer had majority backing. But the dismissal was contested by Rama Rao, himself. To show that, in fact, he was still supported by a majority in the state assembly, Rama Rao and 163 state parliamentary members attempted to see the governor. Instead, all were arrested. Then, despite Rama Rao's request for an investigation into the question of his majority in the assembly, the governor invited a financial minister to be the chief minister.

Rama Rao has reportedly accused Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of being behind his dismissal. He said the loss of his post is part of her plan to overthrow state governments not belonging to her Congress Party before the national election next January.

Rama Rao is a member of a new party set up 2 years ago. It defeated the Congress Party in last year's Andhra Pradesh state election. Other opposition parties have also criticized the dismissal incident. They have called the action undemocratic and said it shows the ruling Congress Party wants to strengthen its own power base before the national election.

Although Prime Minister Gandhi has said she had nothing to do with Rama Rao's dismissal, feeling against her party has grown. On the day when Rama Rao was dismissed, opposition parties organized a big strike in the state. All shops closed and transportation was paralyzed. Fifteen people died in the strike. In New Delhi, more than 100 opposition party MP's handed a memorandum over to President Zail Singh protesting the dismissal of Rama Rao. They also boycotted the lower house of Parliament. Then on 19 August, 100,000 people held a rally in the capital of Andhra Pradesh state demanding restoration of Rama Rao's post.

The unrest in Andhra Pradesh has quickly spread to the whole country. Major opposition parties called last week for a nationwide strike. As a result, 50,000 workers have been arrested. In Madras alone, 10,000 were arrested last Saturday. Because of the large-scale protests, the governor of Andhra Pradesh, who dismissed Rama Rao, resigned last Saturday. The Indian public has noticed that only 2 months ago, before Rama Rao's dismissal, the chief minister of Kashmir, Abdul, was dismissed.

The political situation in India appears to be serious straits, and the dismissals of top state ministers may make the interparty tensions even greater.

CSO: 4000/447

BRIEFS

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER OPTIMISTIC--Tehran, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here today that Iranian forces at the front are in good shape and ready to launch an all-out operation to deal a "final blow" to Iraq. Musavi also told a press conference that Iran still rejects any proposal to end the Gulf war while the current Iraqi regime is in power. He said the current diplomatic efforts of his country served the same purpose as the Islamic combatants on the battlefield did. [Text] [OW040910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 4 Sep 84]

IRANIAN PRESIDENT RULES OUT ENDING WAR--Damascus, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Iran and Syria have reached full understanding on all the problems covered in their top-level talks, the visiting Iranian president, 'Ali Khamene'i, told a press conference here today. On the possibility of ending the Gulf war, the president said only the downfall of the present Iraqi Government could bring the war to an end and there was no other way. He said that he and President Hafiz al-Asad had discussed the situation in Lebanon. He confirmed that prior to his visit here, he had met and conferred with Islamic leaders in Tripoli and Baalbek regions of Lebanon, where military conflicts between the local pro-Iranian and pro-Syrian Moslems had led to tension between the Iranian and Syrian troops stationed there. A spokesman of the Syrian Defense Ministry said that the Iranian president had invited President Assad to visit Iran, and the invitation had been accepted. Khamene'i will leave here this afternoon, and a joint communique will be issued this evening. [Text] [OW081802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 8 Sep 84]

IRAQI VICE PREMIER ON WAR--Paris, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Iraq is not seeking the utter destruction of Iran's economic infrastructures, but wants to demonstrate that "the war of attrition Iran is waging can only work against itself," said Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz at a news conference here today. Tariq 'Aziz, who is also Iraq's foreign minister, made these remarks in answer to a reporter's question about whether his country was trying to destroy Iran's oil terminal at Khark. He expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the U.S. to slacken the delivery of and munitions to Iran, but was critical of the continued arms sales to Iran by some countries having good relations with the United States. Turning to his recent talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Tariq 'Aziz said he did not make new demands to the French Government for weapons. The two countries signed an accord on restructuring Iraq's debts to France. [Text] [OW040920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 4 Sep 84]

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ON ARMS RACE, WORLD TENSION

OW201958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 20 August (XINHUA)--Romanian President Ceausescu said that arms race and the deployment of new U.S. euromissiles and Soviet counter-measures are two important factors for the present tension in international relations.

He said, "the constantly spiralling arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is one of the reasons for the tense situation."

In an interview with the Swiss BASLER ZEITUNG on 15 August reported by the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES today, Ceausescu said, "the U.S. deployment of missiles in a number of West European countries and the announced Soviet nuclear counter-measures are another important reason for the worsening of the world situation."

He called for all-out efforts to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the Soviet counter-measures and to revive the Soviet-American negotiations so as to arrive at an agreement on eliminating the medium-range missiles and all nuclear weapons in Europe.

Turning to the unproductive North-South dialogue, he said that the thorny problems of finance, interest rates, foreign debts and a new international economic order concern not only the developing countries but the developed countries as well.

The world economy can progress steadily only when all these issues are thoroughly and completely settled, he stressed.

Dwelling on the Middle East problem, Ceausescu called for a political solution by the peaceful means of negotiation, Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, and an independent Palestine state.

An urgent matter at present, he said, is to convene an international conference attended by all interested countries and the Palestine liberation organization to achieve mutual accommodation and enduring and just peace in the Middle East.

CSO: 4000/443

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF U.S.-USSR TALKS

OW222044 Beijing XINHUA in Englisys 2040 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 August (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today called for an end to the arms race, resumption of Soviet-American negotiations and dissolution of military blocs.

He made the appeal while addressing the Romanian National Day celebration meeting here this afternoon. Twenty-three August this year is the 40th anniversary of Romania's "anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation."

Ceausescu said that unusual strain is now bedeviling the world and jeopardizing peace.

He condemned the policies of maintaining and redividing spheres of influence, pursuing power politics and resorting to the use and threat of force.

The imperialist circles, he said, "are seeking to brake the great transformations which are aimed at strengthening the people's independence and building a world where each nation may develop freely, without any outside interference."

He pointed out that the existence of the two military blocs, the spiralling arms race, and nuclear arms race in particular, have increased the threat of a new world war.

He declared that Romania supports and firmly struggles for the dissolution of both the NATO and the Warsaw pact and for the abolition of military blocs in general.

He called on the European peoples to do their utmost "to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles and the Soviet counter-measures, for the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations with a view to arriving at an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles and of all nuclear weapons in Europe."

The European peoples, he said, "must assume greater responsibility and take resolute actions" to change the present situation on the continent, to protect Europe from nuclear destruction and safeguard world peace.

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU APPEALS FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

OW221920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 August (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today stressed the necessity of establishing a new international economic order based on equity and equality to solve the worsening economic situation in developing countries.

Speaking at the Bucharest meeting in celebration of Romania's 40th National Day anniversary, Ceausescu said that inequality and inequity in international economic and social life have led to the world being divided into rich and poor countries.

"This is a direct outcome of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy," he pointed out.

He said that owing to the world economic crisis and excessively high interest rates, the world economic situation has considerably worsened in the last few years and as a result, the gap between the developed and the developing countries has widened.

"All negotiations so far, known as the North-South dialogue, have practically got nowhere," he said.

The Romanian president called on the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and work out a joint strategy to achieve better results in their relations with the developed countries.

At the same time, he said, the rich countries should understand that the economic crisis cannot be conquered and world stability ensured unless underdevelopment is eliminated and all peoples of the world are given access to the gains of science and culture.

CSO: 4000/443

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ON SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

OW231912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 August (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said that the might of socialism does not reside in uniformization or in replicating a certain model, but in adjusting universally valid principles to every country's national and historical conditions.

He made the comment last week in an interview with the Greek newspaper TA NEA which was widely reported by the local press here today.

Answering a question on the socialist system, Ceausescu said that the transformation to socialism is a historic requirement of every people's economic and social development of mankind in general.

While noting that the conditions in which each country proceeds to socialism vary widely, he pointed out that certain basic requirements must be met and principles observed irrespective of the forms of building socialism if a real socialist transformation is to take place. These cardinal principles, he said, include ownership of the means of production, distribution of goods and income according to the principles of equity and justice as well as the guarantee that each country may develop independent of any outside interference.

On ways to solve international conflicts, the Romanian president emphasized that the complex issues of international life can be solved only with the effort and equal participation of all states, irrespective of their size or social system.

Specifically mentioning the small and medium-sized countries and the developing and non-aligned countries, he said that all of them together make a powerful force that can play an important role in the settlement of international problems in a democratic manner.

CSO: 4000/443

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS HAILED

OW220943 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 21 Aug 84

[By reporter Luo Dongquan]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, head of the Chinese party and government delegation and president of China, today visited the exhibition on "Romania's economic and social development." During the visit he praised Romania, saying: "The Romanian people have made splendid achievements by implementing a policy of independence and self-reliance under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the government, and Comrade Ceausescu. Tremendous progress is evident in light industry and heavy industry, as well as in agriculture, culture, education and science and technology."

The large, comprehensive exhibition on economic and social development, which opened yesterday and occupies an area of nearly 100,000 square meters, reflects in an all-round way Romania's achievements in socialist construction in the 40 years since liberation, in particular the period since 1965.

Accompanied by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister, and Aurel Duma, minister state secretary of foreign affairs of the Romanian Government, President Li Xiannian arrived in the central exhibition hall at 0900. Ioan Avram noted, when introducing the displays and pictures on agriculture, that Romania's agricultural output in the past 40 years had increased 6.2 times. President Li said in praise: "It is impressive that you have achieved such big increases in agriculture!" In industry, Romania has made the fastest progress in machinery, chemical industry and metallurgy. President Li happily viewed the advanced products of these departments. He also inquired about the functions of some of the displays.

Pointing to a picture of a large hydroelectric power station, President Li said to his hosts: "Doesn't it look like an 'iron gate'!"

When he viewed the display showing the achievements of the two cities of Brasov and Ploiesti, President Li recalled with pleasure the two visits he paid to the cities 20 and 10 years ago when he toured the tractor and truck plants, as well as Romania's first oil well there.

Looking at pictures showing the achievements made by the country's motor vehicle industry, President Li inquired with great interest about Romania's production of sedans. Ioan Avram replied: this year's production will be 200,000 sedans. Two years from now the number will increase to 300,000. Half of the sedans will be for domestic use and the other half for export. However, there is stiff competition in car exports. Romania's automotive industry has developed rapidly. In the past 30 years, it has produced a total of more than 2 million motor vehicles of various types, including 900,000 sedans and 600,000 trucks. These motor vehicles are exported to 80 countries, including China. Ioan Avram told President Li: "In the automotive field, we and our Chinese friends have cooperated long and well." After watching demonstrations of the large 55-metric-ton and 110-metric-ton dump trucks, President Li commented that these trucks are a "treasure" to the development of the mining industry.

President Li was given a briefing as he viewed the model of a passenger jet. Production of the aircraft, a product of cooperation between the Bucharest Aircraft Plant and Great Britain, was started in 1982. The modern airliner has a seating capacity of 115 passengers. So far five of the aircraft have been manufactured. Romania also produces helicopters, gliders, and aircraft for agricultural purposes. It exports them to countries like the Soviet Union and the United States.

Despite his advanced age of 75, President Li glowed with health, radiated vigor and walked with brisk strides. When President Li came to a chart showing the canal connecting the Danube River and the Black Sea, he remarked in praise: "This is a great and very admirable project."

The visit lasted for nearly 90 minutes. Upon leaving the exhibition President Li said to Ioan Avram: "I visited an exhibition in Romania 10 years ago, but what I saw this time was quite different." He wished the Romanian people still greater successes. Hao Jianxiu, member of the Chinese party and government delegation and alternate member of the CPC Central Secretariat, and others also accompanied President Li on the exhibition visit.

CSO: 4005/812

EASTERN EUROPE

HONECKER ON RELATIONS WITH WEST GERMANY

OW181329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 August (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker, leader of the German Democratic Republic, pointed out today that in view of the tense international situation, GDR more than ever believed that safeguarding and strengthening peace is the paramount question. This is particularly true for the two German states and the relations between them.

Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of GDR, said this in an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLINER ZEITUNG, and ADN.

Honecker said, "the worsened international situation requires stepped-up efforts for peaceful coexistence for which there is no reasonable alternative." He stressed that GDR would rather talk 10 times than fight once.

Honecker said the way the two German states arrange their bilateral relations is of major importance to security in Europe and the international climate. It "can favourably influence the climate in Europe, or increase international tensions," he added. He said the existing treaties are and will remain to be the basis for the development of peaceful relations. GDR is making greater efforts than ever to minimize the damage caused by the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and to continue to struggle for peace through arms control and disarmament, he said.

Referring to the issue of revanchism, Honecker said, "all these years we have comprehensively been counteracting attempts of the right-wing forces in the West, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, to jeopardize the results of World War Two and of the post-war development, and have unmasked revanchist tendencies."

"Our party and government have for a long time attached great significance especially to this question because the results of the Second World War and of the post-war development are of decisive importance for the fulfillment of the most important task of the present, the safeguarding of world peace," he continued.

He added that "the struggle for the successful development of GDR has always been a struggle for repressing revanchism." The Socialist Unity Party had in this respect enjoyed powerful support from various political parties and mass organizations at home, he said.

Honecker stressed that socialism in GDR is irreversible. Socialism and capitalism are as incompatible as fire and water and they cannot be integrated. This is the stance of both the SED and the GDR Government about which the citizens of GDR are very clear, he said.

CSO; 4000/443

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLES SUPPORTED--Bucharest, 22 August (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu declared here today that Romania has consistently supported the struggles of the peoples of other countries to win liberation or to safeguard their national independence. Speaking at the Romanian National Day meeting, he said, "we lend active support to the Namibian people's struggle under the South West African people's organization's leadership for independence." He added that Romania stands firmly against apartheid and for full equality of all citizens in South Africa and their full participation in the political life of the country. He assured the Palestinian people of Romania's support to their struggle for legitimate national rights. He said that Romania has always worked for a political settlement of the Middle East issues and for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination including the right to independent Palestinian statehood. [Text] [OW221940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 22 Aug 84]

NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT--Bucharest, 21 August (XINHUA)--"Romania absolutely rejects deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory," said Romanian President N. Ceausescu, the Romanian News Agency reported today. The president made the remark in his interview to the BRAZIL DAILY on 10 August. He pointed out that "it is nuclear proliferation to deploy missiles or other nuclear weapons on the territories of other countries," and that countries which signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty should demand the removal of all nuclear weapons from the territories of other countries, if agreement cannot be reached, he continued, the signatories "have the right to reconsider their stand on the treaty." Ceausescu said the American deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the Soviet countermeasures had created an especially severe world situation and greatly increased the danger of world nuclear war. He stressed the need to focus efforts on resuming the Soviet-American nuclear control talks. He said other nuclear countries should also take part. [Text] [OW220653 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 22 Aug 84]

ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY EXHIBIT--Beijing, 4 August (XINHUA)--The River Danube, celebrated for centuries by European artists like composer Johann Strauss, is one of the main subjects of a Romanian painting exhibition unveiled here today. More than 60 watercolors by 21 Romanian modern artists will be displayed in the China Art Gallery until 17 August to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation. Depicted along with the Danube are peaceful rural scenes, mountains, still life, factories, children's games and portraits.

Among today's 300 visitors were Luo Jun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural exchanges with foreign countries, and Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu, who cut the ribbon to open the exhibition. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 4 Aug 84]

U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE CALLED FOR--Warsaw, 21 August (XINHUA)--Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland Zbigniew Szalajda today called for U.S. and USSR dialogue to solve international disputes. He was speaking at a concert tonight in Warsaw in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. Szalajda said that Poland was firmly against the aggressive policies of the imperialist bloc, advocated an end to the arms race, demanded that Western countries lift sanctions against Poland and wanted to resume economic cooperation and normalize all relations with Western countries on a democratic and just basis. He also stressed the importance of greater unity among the Eastern European countries in the present international situation. In the face of the U.S. confrontation policy, the Eastern European countries must, he said, "strengthen their own power and solidarity," and "strengthen their solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union." [Text] [OW220333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CSSR EMABSSY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Beijing, 16 August (XINHUA)--Eduard Blaha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy here, gave a press conference here this morning to mark 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Blaha briefed the Chinese journalists on the uprising which was staged in August 1944 against German fascism and the Slovak fascist regime. The charge d'affaires stressed the importance of the uprising in the Czechoslovak people's struggle for freedom and independence. Two documentary films portraying the uprising and the Czechoslovak People's Army were shown at the conference. [Text] [OW161325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 16 Aug 84]

CSO: 4000/443

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ROUND-UP VIEWS SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

OW010503 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 31 Aug 84

["Round-up: South African Parliamentary Election Strongly Opposed"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The recent South African parliamentary election for racially segregated chambers has met with strong opposition and condemnation at home and abroad.

The election held between 22 and 28 August, designed to create two separate Asian and colored (or mixed-race) chambers of Parliament, was boycotted by most coloreds and Asians in the country. According to press reports reaching here, there are 60 percent of the country's coloreds registered to vote, and less than 30 percent of the registered turned out to vote. Only 20 percent of the registered Asians cast their votes.

This election was held in accordance with a new constitution due to take effect on 3 September. The constitution provides for the creation for the first time of two separate parliamentary chambers for mixed-race citizens and Asians, to commit the Asians and the mixed-race citizens to dealing only with non-political affairs of the respective races, such as housing, religion, education and medical service, while the whites will continue to enjoy absolute political power in the government. The new Parliament will have 85 colored deputies, 45 Asian delegates and 178 white members of Parliament. The black majority accounting for at least 70 percent of the country's population will continue to be deprived of any role in the government.

The constitution will also create a presidential post. Current Prime Minister Pieter Botha has been nominated presidential candidate.

The seven polling days were marked by waves of protest demonstrations throughout the country. Tens of thousands of people took to the streets and held rallies against the election. Some universities and schools closed as an estimated 600,000 colored university students and school children, about 80 percent of the country's total colored students, boycotted classes. Two hundred people were reported to have been arrested during the election.

Of the 30 million population in the country, blacks account for 73 percent, the Asians (mainly Indians), and the colored (mixed people) 12 percent and the whites only 15 percent. But the South African authorities have for a long time held to the apartheid policy which deprives the black, Asian and colored majority of the right to vote or to stand for election.

Such a policy has aroused strong opposition from the South Africans and widespread protests which have threatened the social stability and economic development in the country.

Under heavy pressures both from home and the world, the South African regime, since Pieter Willem Botha took power as prime minister in 1978, has indicated its willingness to "amend" the constitution to allow the Asian and colored people to participate in the country's political affairs.

Just a few days prior to this election, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution declaring the South African "new constitution" and the results of the election null and void.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) also denounced the "new constitution" as an attempt to deceive the international community and to perpetuate the racist system in South Africa.

CSO: 4000/447

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FRANCE, U.S. ANXIOUS OVER NEW AFRICAN FEDERATION

OW012038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)---The treaty on forming the "Arab African Federation" by Libya and Morocco became effective today, according to press reports reaching here.

The 1,347 members of the Libyan General People's Congress unanimously approved the treaty yesterday at a special session. A Moroccan referendum was 99.97 percent in favor. Of some seven million votes, only 2,130 were against.

The treaty was signed in the Moroccan border town of Oujda on 13 August by Al-Qadhdhafi and King Hassan II of Morocco. The treaty calls for a general secretariat headed by a Moroccan to be based in Tripoli, with joint councils on politics, defense, economics and culture. It also binds the two states in a mutual defense pact.

Both will gain from the alliance. Morocco can expect a halt to Libyan arms supplies to Polisario guerrillas in West Sahara, while for Al-Qadhdhafi the alliance neutralizes Morocco in Chad. Morocco expects economic benefits such as more jobs for Moroccans in Libya, more Libyan investment in Morocco and possible Libyan oil deliveries on concessionary terms. The treaty seems to have helped Al-Qadhdhafi end his isolation in northwest Africa. He has already failed to form mergers or federations with Chad, Syria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan and Mauritania. This is his seventh try.

The alliance has caused concern in neighboring African countries such as Syria, Egypt and Sudan and aroused anxiety in France and the United States. But it also has some favourable comments among certain Islamic and Arab public circles.

CSO: 4000/447

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS--Gaborone, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in South Africa today and discussed with Foreign Minister Pik Botha the situation in Southern Africa, specifically the prospects for a ceasefire between South Africa and the Southwest Africa People's Organization. Crocker said that the Namibian issue had reached a critical stage and significant development could be expected soon. In the past few days, Crocker visited Cape Verde, where he held talks with the parties concerned to the Namibian issue. After the visit to South Africa, he will visit some other Southern African countries. [Text] [OW010714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 1 Sep 84]

PRC AID PROJECT TO CAR--Bangui, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Andre Kolingba, head of state of the Central African Republic told a visiting Chinese Government delegation today that the project for the extension of Bimbo radio station undertaken with Chinese aid was important to the republic. The Chinese delegation is led by Xu Zhonghua, vice-minister of radio and television. Kolingba expressed appreciation of China's assistance to his country. Chinese Ambassador Xu Jingwu was present. The Chinese delegation arrived here on 30 August to attend a ceremony for the handing-over of the extended radio station, and the celebrations of the third anniversary of take-over by the Military Committee of National Recovery. It will leave here for home on 6 September. [Text] [OW041941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 4 Sep 84]

CSO: 4000/447

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE ON 'PEASANT NATIONALISM'

HK300949 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Qi [3076 3217]: "Commenting on 'Peasant Nationalism' and 'National Communism'"]

[Text] The basic tasks of the national and democratic revolution in the semicolonial and semifeudal society of China were to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism. These two great tasks were interrelated. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, the national contradiction between China and Japan became the main contradiction, and the contradictions between various classes and various political groups at home became secondary contradictions. However, these contradictions still existed. This was the main basis for the KMT-CPC cooperation and the establishment of the national and democratic united front advocated by the CPC. In the face of the invasion by the Japanese imperialists, who were devastating our territory, national struggle against Japan became a primary struggle. However, without democracy it was impossible to extensively mobilize the people and the war of resistance against Japan would have suffered defeat because of enormous difficulties. Under the condition of anti-Japanese national united front, class struggle took place in the form of national struggle. In other words, all requirements of class struggle had to be linked with the needs of the anti-Japanese national struggle, and the political and economic demands of any class had to be set forth on condition that the anti-Japanese national unity not be destroyed. In accordance with the principle of the unanimity in the goal of national struggle and class struggle, the CPC formulated the basic line and various specific policies for leading the war of resistance against Japan.

In the early days of the war of resistance against Japan, under the influence of the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement of the Chinese people, which was rolling on with full force, the KMT troops exerted comparatively great efforts to fight the war, and the KMT also showed its progressive stand in certain respects. However, the Chiang Kai-shek clique was compelled to resist the Japanese, and was not firm in its action. Since it was afraid of the development of the revolutionary force of the people, it only pursued a onesided anti-Japanese line of merely relying on the government and the troops, and opposed the practice of

extensively mobilizing the masses. They refused to carry out democratic reforms and improve the people's livelihood. Basically speaking, it pursued the old KMT policy of one-party dictatorship. The view of the Chiang Kai-shek clique was: "Faced with a formidable enemy, we should not raise the question of democratic reforms or the people's livelihood; better wait until the Japanese are gone." (Quoted from "On Coalition Government") The right deviationist capitulationists headed by Wang Ming within the party chimed in with the Chiang Kai-shek clique by yielding to the KMT policy of opposing the people. They sought unity at the expense of independence, and mechanically separated resistance against Japan from democracy on the one hand, and national revolution from democratic revolution on the other. The CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong repudiated such erroneous tendencies, upheld the principle of independence in united front, fully aroused the masses, armed the masses, and launched a great people's war which was unprecedented in the history of China. In such a way, the anti-Japanese democratic base areas behind the enemy lines were gradually turned into an anti-Japanese and national salvation center of the Chinese people.

The reason why the CPC managed to enhance its political position and win the people's wholehearted support during the anti-Japanese war was because the party held high the anti-Japanese national revolutionary banner and at the same time took real actions to solve problems concerning practicing democracy and improving the people's livelihood which were then urgent demands of the broad masses of the Chinese people with the peasants as the main body. Here, I would like to quote a brilliant analysis made by (Mark Seldon) in his book "The Yanan Path of Revolutionary China" on the great significance of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement under the leadership of the CPC. He wrote: "The Chinese revolution has capped the great wave of the anticolonialist movement in Asia and Africa since World War II. However, China's anti-Japanese war did mean something more than a struggle for national independence. The people's war is a problem concerning not only the method of combat but also the way of life... Under the war conditions, the Chinese people not only liberated themselves from Japanese rule but also managed to control their own destiny and to conscientiously create some new social modes in the course of the struggle against the oppression by landlords and warlords. Revolutionary China's great contributions to expediting the development of human society rest on various military, political, social, and economic experiments embodying the 'Yanan Path'." (Preface to the 1971 English edition, pp 7-8) Some people hold that the victory of the CPC depended on "peasant nationalism" but not on the implementation of agrarian reform and other social and economic policies, that "Chinese Marxism-Leninism is merely something subordinate to Chinese nationalism." All these viewpoints do not conform with the realities of the Chinese revolution. The communist movement of China of course bears the special characteristics of the Chinese nation as it is adapted to the specific social and historical conditions of China. However, it is wrong to regard the revolutionary movement led by the CPC as a kind of "national communism." The Chinese communists are not only sincere patriots but also steadfast internationalist fighters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA WORKS HARD ON POPULATION CONTROL

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 2, 25 Apr 84 pp 8-9

[Article by Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450], president of China Population Science Society: "China's Population Policy and Family Planning"]

[Text] China is a big nation with a population which is over one-third of the total population of Asia and over one-fifth of the world's total population. Its population growth has a considerably great influence not only on the national economy but also on the economy of Asia and even on the economy of the world.

During the period after the founding of New China, our population has always had a high birth rate, low death rate and high growth rate. From 1949 to 1970, with the exception of some specific years, the annual birthrates were all over 33 per thousand and the natural growth rates were all over 20 per thousand. From 1966 to 1970, the annual average rate had reached 26 per thousand, an increase of more than one hundred million people in a five-year period.

In China, the population is enormous, and growing rapidly, but certain important resources are limited. To underestimate the relationship between natural resources and population development would inevitably bring about a most harmful effect to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood. So, the problem of population has all along been an extremely important problem in the national economy and social development of our country, it must be handled seriously.

Since the seventies, our country has achieved an outstanding success in controlling the population quantity in a planned way and in vigorously improving the population quality. From 1970 to 1979, the birthrate dropped from 33.59 per thousand to 17.9 per thousand, the natural growth rate dropped from 25.95 to 11.66 per thousand. Even though the birthrate and natural growth rate had gone up again in the last two years, correct handling during this peak birth period allowed these rates to be controlled at less than 13 per thousand by 1983. The total birthrate of our country's women was 5.68 in 1960, but it dropped to 4.01 in 1970, and 2.48 in 1980. We have also made some achievements in improving the quality of population.

For example: the expected life-span of our population rose from 35 years in 1949 to 68 years or so at the present time.

The fundamental reason of our achieving success in controlling population growth is due to the fact that by proceeding from realistic conditions, our government has summed up practically and realistically both positive and negative experiences on a long-existing population problem, has proposed clearly and definitely the fundamental guiding ideology that population growth should be suited to the development of social economy, and has treated the population policy as an important component part of the general policy of national economic and social development. To execute family planning is one of our basic national policies. We must do all we can to control our population within the limit of 1,200 million at the end of this century. At the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress which was convened at the end of 1982, implementation of family planning was listed in the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China", it is stipulated that to implement family planning is the bounden duty of every male and female citizen.

Based on the guiding ideology that population growth should be suited to the development of social economy, our country is implementing the population policy of "controlling the population quantity and improving the population quality". It is necessary that we demand our people to marry at a mature age, to have less children, to bear good children and to rear good children. Control of population quantity and improvement of population quality complement each other. At present, as the evident contradiction is that the population growth is too much and too fast, it is necessary to concentrate our strength on controlling population quantity, and at the same time stress improving population quality in order to realize the objective of population control. Based on the actual situation that our country's population births are at a peak, and by the end of the century 200 million young couples will enter marriage and child bearing age, the government has stipulated the population birth policy of "only one child per couple, strictly controlling the second child, and resolutely stopping further births. This is a necessary measure taken under the present specific conditions of our country. It is worthwhile to mention that at present, in many places, an only daughter or only son may have two children after his or her marriage. Furthermore, to give consideration to the difference between city and countryside and the differences among different races, we carry out our population policy in accordance with different areas and different conditions, we suit measures to local conditions or to specific persons. As to the masses in rural areas, to those who truly have real difficulties, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have stipulated principles for specific considerations, making reasonable arrangements in a planned way to allow them to have two children. It is the local governments of national autonomous regions who make decisions to carry out family planning for the minority nationalities. From these facts, it is understood that this series of important decisions and specific policies on the population problem and family planning proceed from the realistic conditions of our country. They are the summing-up of a long period of practical experience, completely in accordance with the objective law of population

development of our country, fully reflecting the benefits and desires of the masses, by whom, therefore, these decisions and policies are endorsed and sustained.

In a big nation where there is a population of 1 billion and out of the 1 billion, there are 800 million peasants, it is impossible to launch profoundly and persistently the work of family planning with success if there is no comprehension or conscious action from the masses. Therefore, our government has always emphasized that the work of family planning must implement the principle of reliance on the masses' freewill. On the work of family planning, we uphold the "three priorities (SAN WEI ZHU)" principle, namely; give priority to propaganda education, give priority to contraception, and give priority to day-to-day work. This is the specific reflection of trusting and relying on the masses. We have long used various forms to persistently propagate scientific knowledge to the masses: population knowledge, family planning general and specific policies, contraception and birth control, good bearing and good rearing; and in addition, offering good service. In recent years, we have treated the implementation of family planning policy as an important content of socialist morality. In villages in many places, family planning is included in the activities of the construction of civilized villages. By means of ideological education of a civilized village, the ideological consciousness, and scientific and cultural level of the peasants are somewhat raised, and their old ways of thinking and outdated conventions on the questions of marriage and childbirth, etc. are changed somewhat. In these villages, we are instructing the peasants to master the scientific knowledge of contraception, birth control, and good bearing and good rearing of children on the one side while on the other side we are combining family planning with social welfare enterprises such as setting up health centers for women and children, opening up kindergardens and old folks' homes, etc.. This has caused the peasant masses to basically raise their consciousness and enthusiasm in carrying out family planning. Practice has proved that the Chinese people possess patriotic passion and ideologic consciousness, we only need to explain clearly to them the policy and the hows and whys of carrying out family planning, for them to give their enthusiastic support, and this support would become their conscious act. Presently, in our country, the fact that 70% of young couples who are at childbearing age have taken various measures for contraception and birth control is strong proof. Population and development is a common concern of the developing countries in Asia/Pacific Area. Many countries, at the same time when they are working on the development of their national economy, have started positively the act of controlling the too rapid growth in population. In this respect, the international cooperation and exchange of experience among the countries would help to promote the development of population work in each country. Our government will also further strengthen this kind of this international cooperation with promotion of our population work, as our new contribution for solving the population problems in Asia and the whole world.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUILDING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

HK230538 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by the Compilation Group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Office of the Central Party School: "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has seriously summed up the historical experience of socialist construction over the past 30 years and more and has reached a basic conclusion: As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, we should build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

By Chinese characteristics, we mean that our socialist system should show various characteristics and advantages which derive from the combination of the universal truth of Marxism and the actual conditions of China, and we do not mean that these Chinese characteristics must be unique and distinct from the characteristics of other countries. The key issue of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is to "go our own way." History has proved that socialism does not exist in a uniform mold and cannot be built from a single fixed mold. Conditions of various countries differ in thousands of ways. In the matter of socialist construction, each country should proceed from its own conditions and explore and select the socialist road that is suited to its conditions and characteristics.

In order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must take our national conditions into consideration when handling our country's affairs. The socialist system with Chinese characteristics should show the generality of socialism as well as the peculiarity of China's national conditions, so it should be a unity of generality and peculiarity. The term "national conditions" has wide connotations. It refers to a country's population, land, resources, the level of economic and cultural development, its social and state system, and its national traditions. So it is not enough to have a superficial knowledge of the country's outline; instead, it is necessary to study the specific conditions of various areas and departments which differ in thousands of ways. It is not enough to be aware of the situation over a short period; instead, it is necessary to unceasingly study new things and the trend of development. Only thus can we find the concrete

ways and forms to develop socialist industry, agriculture, commerce, culture, education, and science with Chinese characteristics and enable various localities, fronts, departments, and units to show the "Chinese characteristics" in their work. The results of our efforts will be like the case that Marx described in vivid language: "Each petal of a rose shows the special character of the rose and exudes the special fragrance of the rose." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 190)

Carrying out reforms is an important way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the 3d Plenary Session, we have begun the comprehensive reform of our economic, political, and leadership systems. Our reforms will not only eradicate the maladies in our systems and the long-standing "leftist" things that have obstructed production development, but will also fundamentally suit relations of production to the development of productive forces and suit the superstructure to the economic base in accordance with the objective law that governs the management of the basic contradictions of socialist society, so as to promote economic development and to consolidate our socialist system. The criterion of a successful reform is that the reform is conducive to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity of the nation, and to the well-being of the people.

Through exploration and summing up experience in the past few years, we have gradually realized the clear outline and main points of our socialist road with Chinese characteristics: In the economic field, we will realize modernization step by step and quadruple our annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century so as to raise our people's material and cultural lives to a comparatively well-off level. We will continue to take agriculture as the foundation for our economy and properly readjust the relationships between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry. We will focus our economic work on achieving better economic results, and link our growth rate with actual economic results. Under the premise of ensuring the dominant position of the state economy, we will allow the prolonged coexistence of a variety of economic forms. Under the premise of ensuring the centralized leadership of the state, we will expand the decisionmaking powers of localities and enterprises and will carry out the principle of ensuring the dominant role of the planned economy and giving a supplementary role to market mechanism. We will adhere to the principle of distribution according to work and encourage and allow some localities and people to become rich ahead of others through hard work. Under the premise of self-reliance, we will carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world. In the political field, we will correctly assess and seriously deal with the class struggle that still exists to a certain degree after the elimination of the exploiting class. The people's democratic dictatorship will continue to be our state's basic political system. We will build a high degree of democracy and will institutionalize democracy and promote socialist democracy in our political, economic, and cultural life and in all fields of our social life. We will separate the role of party organizations from administrative functions. We will

make the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and will abolish the de facto system of ensuring cadres' lifelong tenure in office. In the ideological and cultural field, we will build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, step up the development of intellectual resources, and cultivate more laborers with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

The development and perfection of socialism is a prolonged historical process. Along with the development of our practice, we will certainly have a richer, deeper, and sounder understanding of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

CSO: 4005/871

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN NEW ERA DISCUSSED

Wuchang HUAZHONG SHIYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF CENTRAL TEACHERS' COLLEGE] in Chinese No 3, 30 May 84 pp 130-133

[Article by Xiao Zongliu [5135 1350 0362]]

[Text] China's socialist modernization has entered a new historic era. But the educational policy implemented was initiated in 1958--one that dictates that education must serve proletarian politics and must integrate with labor production (commonly called the "two musts"). Should there be a new educational policy to correspond with the new historic era? And what form should it take? This issue, important not only in theory but also in practice, generated enthusiastic discussion on the floor of the third National Symposium on Education which took place in Changchun in August, 1983. The majority of the cadres felt that the new historic era has presented us with vastly different circumstances which could not be dealt with via the narrow approach of the "two musts" policy; they felt that there should be a new educational policy to correspond with the new era. But participants of the symposium did not have the opportunity to enlarge upon how the educational policy for the new era could be made perfect, accurate and concise. I would like, on the basis of the history of modern and contemporary Chinese education and the educational goals and policies of the past 80 years, to propose a form which the educational policy for the new era could take. I seek corrections from my comrades in educational as well as other circles.

The history of modern and contemporary Chinese education demonstrates that different educational policies were implemented in different historic eras. During late Qing and the Republican era they were called educational goals; after that time they have often been referred to as educational policies. In essence, educational goal and educational policy are the same thing. The "imperial educational goal" set toward the end of the reign of Emperor Guangxu in 1906 included "loyalty to the emperor, reverence for Confucianism, respect for justice, respect for martial art, and respect for integrity." This was the first time in modern China that an educational goal was formally announced. This goal reflects the prevailing doctrine of the time: "Apply Western learning on the basis of traditional knowledge." In 1912, after the overthrow of the monarchy, a new educational goal was proposed by the famed educator Cai Yuanpei, who was the minister of education under the new political system. In his "Suggestions on Educational Policy," Cai Yuanpei proposed an educational

system that included military training, pragmatism, citizens' ethics, and the cultivation of a world view and aesthetics. In September of the same year, the Ministry of Education announced that the new educational policy would "complement moral education with pragmatism and military training, and perfect the cultivation of morality with aesthetics." This reflects Cai Yuanpei's determination to reform the educational system and also the fact that he had been influenced by European and American schools of thought.

Yuan Shikai, after he had seized power and become the president of China, announced an "outline of education" in 1915. This proposal revealed an attempt to revive the educational goals of the late Qing. It aimed at instilling seven qualities, five of which were those for integrity, emulation of Confucius and Mencius, self-discipline, retreat from disputes and anger." Why did a military person like Yuan Shikai express so much interest in the educational goal? He intended to have it pave the way for the restoration of the monarchy.

In 1918 the Beijing government organized an "investigative council on education" to conduct research on the goal of education. The goal set forth by the council was "cultivation of wholesome character and propagation of the spirit of the Republic." It turned out that no efforts were ever made to achieve such a goal. In 1919, the National Joint Conference on Education, having been influenced by the American educator John Dewey's theory that "education in itself is purposeless," suggested that the Ministry of Education "do away with educational goals and announce the true meaning of education." This suggestion was never adopted. In 1926, the China Association of Educational Improvement proposed the policy of "nurturing patriotic citizens," which was not enacted due to the upheaval caused by the northern expedition. In April 1929, the Guomindang announced the following educational guideline: "The education of the Republic of China, on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, aims at enriching the livelihood of the people, assuring the survival of our society, developing national economy, and prolonging the existence of our nation. It seeks to bring about national independence, to popularize democracy, and develop the livelihood of the people in order to promote world harmony." Some scholars built it up as the "perfect educational goal" that bespoke "the prevailing sentiment" and was "well-rounded ideologically," "extensive in content" and "ambitious in vision." This guideline in actuality offered nothing but political slogans.

Under the leadership of the CPC, in the workers' movement, the Soviet areas, the liberated zones, and finally after the founding of New China, education underwent thoroughgoing change and benefited from clear-cut policy.

The "Resolutions on Workers' Education" passed by China's Second National Conference of Labor in May 1925 delineated that "our educational policy should be geared toward Workers' daily needs such as learning to read and acquiring common knowledge. But its most important task should be to awaken their class consciousness by revealing the origins of their miseries and the crimes of society through the introduction of common knowledge. This is a vitally important guideline for the proletariat and can be described as the essence of our education." In January 1934, Comrade Mao Zedong enlarged upon it at the National Conference of Soviet Representatives: "What does the overall policy

of a Soviet cultural education stress? It stresses educating the laboring masses in the spirit of communism, subordinating cultural education to revolutionary warfare and class struggle, integrating education with labor, and creating civilization and happiness for the masses? This policy was enunciated in view of the needs of the revolution at the time. In August 1938, due to changes in the revolutionary struggle, Comrade Mao Zedong revised the guideline in his article entitled "Struggle to Mobilize All Forces for Victory over the Japanese" by suggesting that "the old educational system and curricula must be changed and a new system and curricula aimed at resisting the Japanese and bringing about national salvation must be instituted." This suggestion served as the general educational policy for the base area for anti-Japanese activities. During the last stage of the War of Resistance against Japan when victory was imminent, Comrade Mao pointed out in his article "On Coalition Government" given at the 7th CPC Congress in 1945 that "the purpose of our national culture and national education should accord with the New Democracy. That is to say, China should build for itself a new kind of culture and education that is nationalistic, scientific, and geared toward the masses." In order to create a new educational system after Liberation, minister of education Qian Junrui suggested in his May 1950 article entitled "The Policy of the Present Educational Undertaking" that "the central policy of the new democratic education should be geared toward peasants, workers, and production." After the 8th CPC Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong announced new ideas on socialist education in his article entitled "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People": "Our educational policy should aim at developing students morally, intellectually, and physically so that they can become cultured laborers with a socialist consciousness." In September 1958, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council outlined the "Directives on Educational Undertakings" as follows: "The party's educational undertakings aim at having education serve proletarian politics and integrating education with labor production." This has commonly been referred to as the "two musts." It has been more than 20 years since this policy was initiated and China has marched into a new historic era that presents us with new circumstances. Can the "two musts" continue to serve as the educational guideline?

As has been mentioned previously, different educational policies had been implemented in different historic eras. There should be a new educational policy to correspond with the new era. But how should it be defined? Should it be summarized in one or two sentences or should it be defined in a paragraph? It is my view that it should be approached from the following angles:

First, we must be well aware of our mission and the characteristics of the new era. What does this new era mean? The 3rd plenum came to the resolution that we should now stop using the slogan "let class struggle be the overriding principle." The nationwide large-scale mass movement should be terminated in view of the new international as well as domestic circumstances. The emphasis of party undertakings and the attention of the people should shift to socialist modernization. The new era begins with this, a great and brand new historic era. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has reiterated our primary, or central, task in the new era in the following way: "What is our primary task for the present and for a considerably lengthy period of time in the future? The answer can

be given in a single word, modernization. The fate of our nation and our people is dependent upon the realization of the four modernizations." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 148). He further states that "our country has entered a new historic era, during which time the central task is the realization of the four modernizations. Our revolutionary united front has also marched into a new historic era." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 171). Comrade Deng stresses that "for a considerably lengthy period of time in the future, the overriding central task for all the people will be the realization of the program for the four modernizations. This program is of monumental importance. It decides the fate of our motherland." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 181). China's most recent constitution also says that "from now on the fundamental task of our country is socialist modernization." These statements indicate that the characteristics and the primary task of the new era are different not only from those of any of the pre-Liberation eras, but also from the period following Liberation. All goals and policies must correspond with the new historic era; educational policy cannot be an exception. If we continue to execute the old policy we will be ignoring the characteristics and primary mission of the new era.

Second, we should borrow from the educational policies of modern and contemporary China, particularly those implemented since Liberation. The educational policies (educational purpose) since the late Qing and Republican eras can be defined as follows:

1. Those that can be defined in terms of the purposes they serve. The form they take is "to serve this and that." Examples of this type include slogans such as "to serve revolutionary warfare and class struggle" initiated during the period of the Jiangxi Soviet, "to serve peasants, workers, and production" proposed shortly after Liberation, and "to serve proletarian politics" issued in 1958.
2. Those that can be defined in terms of their goals. The educational guidelines of the late Qing and early Republican periods fall into this category. The policy proposed in 1957 which aimed at "developing students morally, intellectually, and physically so that they can become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness" also falls into this category.
3. Those defined in terms of contemporary political necessity or educational exigency. Into this category fall the educational goals issued in the late Qing and the early part of the Republic, those set forth during the second All China Conference of Labor in 1925, those initiated during the period of the Jiangxi Soviet, those proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong during the War of Resistance, and the "two musts" announced in 1958.
4. Those defined in terms of their prospective contribution. These include the educational goal issued by the Nationalist government in 1929, the one aimed at "creating civilization and happiness for the masses" proposed during the period of the Jiangxi Soviet, and the policy of "integrating education with labor production" (eliminating the differences between mental and physical labor) issued in 1958.

These categories illustrate that educational policies are formed according to the prevailing circumstances. Categories 1 and 2 reveal our party's approaches before and after Liberation.

Third, as we formulate the educational policy of the new era, we should take into consideration the fact that educational policies have always played a positive role since the founding of our nation. That is to say, we should take into consideration the element of continuity. The educational policy which has played a positive role since the founding of our nation is one that aims at developing students morally, intellectually, and physically--issued in Comrade Mao Zedong's 1957 article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." While this strict formulation of the policy is worth considering, the idea of developing students morally, intellectually, and physically has been deeply rooted among the Chinese people and has been accepted by the 9 million who work in the field of education and the 200 million students in China. The essence of this proposal should be retained and should be included in the educational policy of the new era.

Fourth, the educational policy of the new era should correspond with relevant items in the new constitution. Article 46 of the new constitution states that "the state cultivates the moral, intellectual, and physical attributes of youths, teenagers, and children." The constitution functions as the fundamental law of the state and is endowed with the highest legal authority that commands absolute obedience from citizens on all fronts. The inclusion of this article in the new educational policy will work to the advantage of the educational propaganda line and the implementation of the new constitution.

Fifth, the new educational policy should be brief and concise. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made the following statement on the revision of party guidelines: "In the revised draft, the portion which states the party's political line has included things which are of a highly democratic and civilized nature. This reveals that more thoughtful planning was involved than before. Still, the sentences used are too long. Shorter sentences will make it easy for people to memorize." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 240). Short sentences should also be considered when we formulate the policy for our work. For ease of memorization and implementation, it is better to state the educational policy in a couple of sentences; lengthiness is not appropriate. Few educators from the old society are able to recite the educational goal stated in the long and abstract sentences issued by the Nationalist government.

The fundamental mission of education is the nurturing of talent. Our educational undertaking aims at answering two major questions. The first one concerns what kind of talent we want to nurture; the second, why we do it. During the new historic era, it is for the realization of the four modernizations that we nurture people who are developed morally, intellectually, and physically. In view of the reasons given above, China's educational policy in the new historic era can be stated as follows: "Education should serve socialist modernization and should enable students to develop in a well-rounded way--morally, intellectually, and physically." For ease of comprehension and effectiveness in propagandizing, these two sentences can be

condensed into: "An educational policy that aims at well-rounded development--morally, intellectually, and physically." The reasons we focus on these two sentences are outlined as follows:

The policy that "education should serve socialist modernization" is defined by its goal. Socialist modernization includes the construction of a material as well as a spiritual civilization. It is our primary mission in the new era. The educational policy in any historic era must serve the primary task of that particular era. "To serve socialist modernization" is an even clearer, more comprehensive definition than "to serve politics," "to serve the economy," and "to serve production." It not only embodies the essence of socialism, but also bespeaks most appropriately the central task in the new era. The very first issue raised by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at his "talk at the National Educational Work Conference" concerned "the enhancement of the quality of education and of science classes in order to better serve socialist construction." (Originally: "To better serve proletarian politics," revised upon the publication of his "Selected Works".)

"To develop students in a well-rounded way--morally, intellectually, and physically--is a guideline formulated to nurture its goal. This is an element that has functioned positively in the educational front since the founding of the nation, the inclusion of which reveals the continuity of this spirit. This element has been formally included in the constitution. It is a goal not only for the nation's youths, teenagers, and children, but also for all teachers to aspire to. Moreover, it serves as the standard for schools in the nurturing of talent. Linguistically speaking, "well-rounded development morally, intellectually, and physically" is an even more concise clause. For we tend to develop students morally, intellectually, and physically; we do not tend to develop moral education (education of behavior), intellectual education (education of intellect), and physical education (education to train students physically). As long as students are given a well-rounded education morally, intellectually, and physically, they will be bona fide talent and will not be required to be both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. Only intellectuals and cadres are required to be both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. It is inappropriate to seek these qualities in students, especially those in kindergartens, elementary schools, and high schools.

These two sentences are not only easily to memorize but also convey a concept that is crystal-clear. It will not "cause any misunderstanding" as the "two musts" did.

These two sentences are interrelated and mutually dependent. In order to realize socialist modernization, students have to develop in a well-rounded way morally, intellectually, and physically; the nurturing of well-rounded talent morally, intellectually, and physically is done only for the realization of socialist modernization.

A more intensive, concrete, and involved exploration can be made concerning the inner relationship between the two sentences, the roles played by moral, intellectual, and physical education respectively, and the relationship among

the three. The better these issues are clarified, the more meaningful our educational undertaking will be.

How to define China's educational policy in the new era comprehensively, accurately, and concisely poses a significant problem on the educational front both in theory and in practice. Presented above are my narrow views intended as reference for leading educational agencies. I seek criticisms and corrections from my comrades on the educational front.

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CSO: 4005/772

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON NOVELS BY LIU ZHAOLIN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 7

[Article by Yin Jinpei [3009 2516 1014]: "Grow to Maturity Through Exploration--A Glimpse at the Novels of Liu Zhaolin"]

[Text] Liu Zhaolin [0491 0340 2651] started writing novels long ago, but for a long time his works were not brought to people's attention. He once felt vexed and pondered the question of how to blaze his own literary trail, with the military affairs of the new era as his theme. This track of exploration has clearly appeared in the works he has published over the past 2 years.

The novel "Papa, Oh, Papa" published in 1982 can be considered as his representative work at a time when he was feeling low. This novel describes a retired teacher who suffers from a mental disorder and who is busy searching garbage heaps for odds and ends. Because of this, his wife, a cadre of the military region, feels in a dilemma and too ashamed. The purpose of this work is to extol an old man who, in spite of the fact that he is suffering from a mental disease, still thinks of exerting himself for the country. However, this novel reveals the weakness of the writer in expressing his artistic temperament. For instance, in order to get the readers involved in the motives of the old man who searches for odds and ends, the author goes too far in relying on misunderstanding. Contradictory conflicts resulting therefrom are of course easy to criticize as artificial. The novel "Love Line, Career Line, Life Line" published in early 1983 is an experiment in which he worked hard to portray contemporary heroic soldiers. The willingness of the leading character in the novel to sacrifice his own life and love for his work indeed shines with the dazzling splendor of revolutionary heroism. Some of the scenes in the novel were written to a certain extent in conformity with the realities of life. There is no lack of touching points. However, in selecting the peculiar cut-in angle from the moment of critical illness to the sacrifice of the leading character, the vestiges of chasing for illusions can still be sensed to a certain degree. After a short time, the writer again published his novel "After the Rain, the Valley Is Quiet." From the artistic point of view, this novel has a realistic and minute description of the psychologies of the characters. Unfortunately, the ending of this novel is the unexpected crash of a car which results in

the sacrifice of the leading character while going to rescue a child. This plot makes people feel that things come all of a sudden and that it is too artificial. This indicates the fact that in the manifestation of life, the writer relies too much on fortuity and goes too far in showing fantasies and curiosities. He is still not able to grasp fully the inexorable factors hidden behind the phenomenon of life.

In classic Chinese novels, it has been a usual practice to "write down all fantastic stories whatever they are." However, curiosities can be divided into two different categories; the trustworthy ones and the doubtful ones. It actually goes to two extremes to say that a thing is curious or odd because the former is to be praised and the latter is to be played down. In the boundless universe, there are fantasies of all kinds. However, not all curiosities in human life should be collected and recorded in literary works. Selections and extractions must be made. Only when things that can be completely based on real life or that are in complete conformity with the law of motion are selected, can it become possible to create fresh and authentic literary works. So far as Liu Zhaolin is concerned, only when he wrote the novel "The Lively Town in the Snowy Land," did he start to realize why it should be so.

The novel "The Lively Town in the Snowy Land" indeed gives people a sense of curiosity. This novel portrays a village which stands on the bank of a river along the northern boundary line where no town actually exists but for which the writer has put in a good word. Such a distinctive circumstance is itself an appeal to the curiosity of the readers. The arrival of Niu Ben [3663 1149], the new recruit, has suddenly brought to this secluded and usually very quiet place in the snowy land a scene of bustle and excitement which can only be set off against such a peculiar background. Only a few days after the arrival of this new recruit who is kindhearted and ideologically enlightened but who has never received rigid disciplinary training in the army, he began to bypass squad leader Du Lin [2629 2651] and introduced a mute woman to become the wife of Zhang Rongqing [1728 2837 1987], the only cripple in town. Suspicions between Niu Ben and squad leader Du Lin gradually evolved into fierce conflicts. The "lively town" was indeed put in a turmoil. A premature child was born of the mute, and Niu Ben was missing. Du Lin could find no way out to feed the child. He was burning with anger because he came to the conclusion that Niu Ben had fled the country with a gun. Yet, at that time, Niu Ben was acting on his own. He crossed the boundary line at night in spite of a heavy snow storm and slipped into an alien land to exchange the squad leader's cigarettes and spirits for fresh milk urgently needed to feed the baby. This was a misunderstanding, but it is real and believable. It is inevitable that it resulted in a funny misunderstanding and distortion because Du Lin was deeply imbued with the "leftist" ideology and looked upon the urban soldier Niu Ben with a distorted view while Niu Ben was eager to seek knowledge, thought liberally and was somewhat undisciplined. The fact that the story happened in a particular place and at a specific time together with the peculiar action of Niu Ben's leaving without bidding farewell indeed caused a sense of involvement in which even the readers can indulge

in the wildest fantasy. Because the thoughts and behavior of the characters are in line with the logic of life, affectations and affectations mannerisms in the whole story have been totally erased. What is worthy of attention is that although the personalities of characters in this novel have not been vividly and thoroughly portrayed as they should be, this shortcoming does not affect the charm of this novel. The profound mystery here lies in the fact that the novel depicts a steamy hot picture of life in a secluded outlying town of our motherland. In this picture, it is permeated with the flavor of life which is not only strong but also novel. The behavior of the characters especially, although not perfectly legal, is fair and reasonable and full of the vigorous vitality of young soldiers living in the outlying land as well as the warm, human touch of army-people relations.

As far as Liu Zhaolin is concerned, this means a breakthrough. However, this breakthrough benefits somewhat from the new material he has used. In daily life, novel material of this kind is not very common. So, how to open up a frontier with more new ideas coming from daily peacetime military life is a question which is more difficult to resolve. It is exactly in this sense that his new novelette "O Gunfire in the Suolun River Valley" has marked new stage in Liu Zhaolin's creations. What he depicts in this novelette is political-ideological work in the army, a conventional theme without any feeling of freshness. However, this novelette proceeds from a point from which it is rather difficult to start and slips into an area of life seemingly pedestrian. As a result, it has made a unique find with new ideas of its own.

Xi Wengong [0405 2429 1712], the leading character in the novelette, is the new political instructor of an army company who is faced with a grim situation. As he returned to the company where he was cultivated to maturity, he found that it is distressingly backward. In spite of his seniority, Wang Ziwei [3769 5261 1201], the company commander, seriously lags behind in his ideology. He gets along only as an average person, but he is arrogant and imperious. Some of the soldiers feel depressed because they were wronged; some others are held back even though they are ideologically progressive; and still others pose as children of high-level cadres and find favor in somebody's eyes... Serious ideological confusion has led the company into a disorganized state as if it were lifeless. This work sharply reveals all the contradictions in the activities of this company and thus makes it clear that the writer has the audacity and courage to face up to life. What is more commendable is that this work has, in multi-level, contradictory conflicts, given us a distinctive image of a political cadre at the grassroots level who is full of revolutionary spirit.

Xi Wengong is a man of vision who is ambitious and talented. Not only has he clearly discovered the serious problems that have existed in the company, he is also good at exploring from the perspective of dialectics the positive factors concealed in the negative phenomena. Xi Wengong's activities bear a vivid imprint of the times. He understands that the

target of his own work is the new soldiers of the generation in the 1980's. These soldiers are ideologically enlightened and are craving for knowledge. They have greater demands in their spiritual life and are more sensitive about their own dignity. In dealing with soldiers of this type, it is obvious that the old method of political work is no longer applicable. Xi Wengong, in the light of the changed circumstances and targets, brings the superiority of his understanding into full play on the basis of the fine traditional style of work, including carrying forward the principle of equality between officers and soldiers, letting cadres take the lead and encouraging democracy in the three main fields. Starting with a study and keeping abreast of the soldiers' psychology, he quickly wins the confidence and friendship of the soldiers because he works with the enthusiasm of a comrade and the deep love of a soldier. He then leads them to bring the positive factors hidden in everybody's mind into full play and thus strengthens their understanding of the sense of historical responsibility so as to devote their collective wisdom and strength to the building of the army spirit again. In the course of the transformation of the objective circumstances, Xi Wengong is nourished by the fine values of the soldiers. As a result, his own spiritual world is constantly being lifted to a higher level. Xi Wengong is the image of a new personality who handles political-ideological work well in the new situation.

This novelette is good at depicting the intelligence of the characters to the life. It indicates that the writer has gradually extricated himself from an overreliance on peculiar events and accidents and is now imbued with the ability to strike root in the inner world of the characters. Of course, you cannot expect everything in this novelette to turn out as you wish. For instance, the transformation of Wang Xiwei seems rather unconvincing because it is short of a sound basis. Artistically, the writer has at times overexaggerated. I think that we should not nitpick at weaknesses this way. In the course of exploration, it is important to go at one's own pace under the guidance of the correct direction. The writer is making unremitting efforts in this respect. Recently, he again published "Soybeans Growing in the Northern Land," a sequel of the novelette "Gunfire." In this novel, he has explored anew the realm of moral value. Even though it does not seem that this is a new breakthrough, we still believe that he can achieve greater successes if such a trend can be maintained.

9560

CSO: 4005/731

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL WORK-STUDY CONFERENCE CLOSING 20 AUGUST

OW211042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Changchun, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Work-study programs are widely used in rural Chinese schools, helping promote both primary education and secondary technical education in agriculture, according to an eight-day national conference which closed here yesterday.

By last year, school-run crop, livestock and tree farms throughout the country covered 400,000 hectares and earned 133 million yuan (about 57.8 million U.S. dollars), conference delegates said.

The participants included education officials and representatives of rural schools. Delegates from the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries also attended.

China's first work-study programs were tested in Jilin Province, in northeast China, in the 1950's. They now involve 98 percent of the province's 10,755 rural primary and middle schools, numbering 2.76 million students.

The programs encourage technical education in 49 fields including in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and farm products processing. Part of the schools' income of 35.86 million yuan in 1983 has been used to expand school facilities in Jilin.

CSO: 4000/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER ON QUALITY DRAMA

OW201212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Reality is the wellspring of creativity and artists must probe deeply into life to raise the quality of their work, says Zhou Weizhi, deputy culture minister in an article published in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Commenting on a contemporary drama festival held here recently, Zhou says no amount of writing or editing technique can produce a major breakthrough without a solid basis in real life.

China is in a historical stage of great change, he notes, with economic and social reforms creating profound alterations in social relations, ideas and standards of right and wrong.

The theater's task, he says, is to reflect this vitality. Without getting in touch with real life, there can be no lively thinking. But, he adds, going into real life does not mean only going to villages or factories. Ordinary people in the cities, students, youth and intellectuals are all sources of study.

The deputy minister also advises against seeing social change from either "leftist" or "rightist" points of view. Dramatists should write what they feel in order to produce high-quality works, he says, while emphasizing the importance of how they present their characters. Plots are only meant to bring out the qualities of characters, their feelings and interests. Past tendencies to "idolize" and "categorize" characters must be overcome, he adds.

Zhou also calls for more study of the interests and judgment of Chinese audiences. Playwrights must give their audience something good, beautiful and healthy, he says, to lead them, raise their perceptions and finally "conquer" them. But study of audiences does not mean catering to their likes irrespective of the consequences and all standards of good and bad, he says.

CSO: 4000/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN MINORITY PROFESSIONALS

OW011308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--A university to train professional personnel from minority nationalities has been set up in a southwest China autonomous prefecture, a Democratic Party official said today.

Founded by the China Democratic League, Liangshan University offers courses of political science and law, and civil and industrial architecture.

Located in Xichang City, Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of the Yi nationality, in Sichuan Province, the university has enrolled 167 students from the local Yi, Han, Tibetan and Hui nationalities. They will study for two to three years there.

An official from the Democratic Party Central Committee told XINHUA today that the university is run by the China Democratic League with state subsidy.

The prefectural people's government would allocate 100,000 yuan for the university every year, he said, and students would also contribute to running expenses.

Teachers at the university are members of the league, all of whom are retired university teachers.

On the board of the trustees are professors Fei Xiaotong and Peng Dixian, vice-chairmen of the China Democratic League Central Committee; Shi Jiaming and Luo Kaiwen, secretary, and deputy secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the prefecture.

China now has more than 500 schools run by the eight democratic parties, which are mainly composed of intellectuals from various circles. They have trained 500,000 people for the country over the past five years.

CSO: 4000/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICIALS OPENS

OW011310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--China's first college providing higher education for social services officials opened here today.

The first batch of 166 students at the China Civil Affairs Officials' College came from all over the country. They are all officials below the age of 40, who have worked for at least five years in the social services.

Subjects being taught on the two-year courses include political economy, law, social investigation and statistics, the history of China's social services, and welfare work abroad.

The new college is part of China's effort to raise the educational level of social services officials, said Yang Shen, president of the college and vice-minister of civil affairs.

Among the college's professors is Lei Jieqiong, 79, nationally-renowned legal expert.

In addition to providing social welfare services, the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs and Civil Affairs Departments all over the country organize special care for wounded and disabled service personnel and for the families of dead soldiers and service personnel, arrange jobs for demobilized and retired soldiers and take charge of marriage registration.

CSO: 4000/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG ON GUIDELINES FOR NEW LEADERS

OW041912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here yesterday that the selection of new leaders for China's modernization must follow the mass line and be tested and judged by the organization department.

Speaking to representatives attending a national meeting on the selection of cadres to lead enterprises, sponsored by the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Hu said that all work must be carried out on closely concentrating on the modernization of the country.

He said that to accomplish the historic task of modernization, China must choose cadres who were inventive, younger, professionally competent and better educated. Cadres with these qualifications should be put to work in the front line. By pressure of their work, they would become well-experienced.

He said that intellectual values must be fully recognized, or there would be no modernization for China. Intellectuals with outstanding achievements should be rewarded and promoted. He said that the organization departments must be daring to speak for them.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau; Hu Qili, member of the secretariat and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, also met the representatives attending the 11-day meeting, which closed here today.

Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong and Hu Qili also spoke.

CSO: 4000/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CORRESPONDENCE JOURNALIST SCHOOL OPENS--Hefei, 2 Sep (XINHUA)--China's first correspondence school of journalism opened here today. The school, founded by the ANHUI DAILY, is intended to cope with the rapid development of journalism in China. Enrollment is not restricted by age, education qualification, occupation or location. A first group of more than 15,000 students from all over the country and all walks of life has been enrolled. The college has invited a number of leading journalists in China to serve as adjunct professors. Teaching texts will be carried in a new magazine called CORRESPONDENCE JOURNALISM SCHOOL to be supplemented by a special series of readers on journalism edited by the school. [Text] [OWO21213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 2 Sep 84]

CSO: 4000/453

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

25 August Meeting

SK260725 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its ninth meeting in Jinan City on the afternoon of 25 August. At the meeting, participants first heard the report given by Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province, in regard to the experience gained by Qingdao and Yantai cities in further enforcing the open-door policy. The meeting will also hear the report given by the provincial people's government in regard to enterprise development in both urban and rural areas and the report given by the provincial Women's Federation in regard to earnestly implementing the spirit of the central authorities' directive and resolutely safeguarding the legitimate rights of children and women. It will also adopt resolutions on these reports.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xu Leijian, Gao Pengwu, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, and Zhang Fugui.

Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons from the provincial Higher People's Court, the departments concerned of the provincial-level organs, and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of provincial-level cities and a number of counties.

Second Plenary Session

SK280935 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress held the second plenary session on the afternoon of 27 August. The session heard a report on the development of town- and township-run enterprises.

Entrusted by the provincial People's Government, Lu Daoxin, director of the provincial bureau in charge of diversified economy and town- and township-run enterprises, delivered a report. In his report, he said:

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, rapid headways have been made in developing town- and township-run enterprises and great achievements have been made in it. As of the end of 1983, the province had 220,000 town- and township-run enterprises. The total value of fixed assets reached 5.46 billion yuan. Last year the total income of these enterprises reached 9.996 billion yuan, a 100 percent increase over 1978. There were 37 counties of which the total annual income of town- and township-run enterprises surpassed 100 million yuan. Of these, the total annual income of these enterprises in Laoshan, Rongcheng and Ye Counties surpassed 300 million yuan.

The development of town- and township-run enterprises this year was better than before. The total income of town- and township-run enterprises in the first half of this year reached 4.73 billion yuan, a 23.8 percent increase over the corresponding 1983 period. The development of these enterprises plays an important role in comprehensively flourishing the rural economy, realizing the great grand goal set forth at the 12th Party Congress, making proper arrangements for the surplus laborers in rural areas, accelerating the construction of small towns and constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

With regard to making efforts to create a new situation in our province's town- and township-run enterprises, Lu Daoxin said: In terms of emancipating the mind, bravely conducting reforms, prefulfilling the task of doubling production, and making the people rich and Shandong flourish, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government set the target for the annual income of the town- and township-run enterprises in the province at 23.2 billion yuan by 1990 on the basis of the 5.8 billion yuan annual income in 1980, in hopes of realizing the task of quadrupling 1 year ahead of schedule. In order to realize this target and to create a new situation in town- and township-run enterprises, we planned to emphatically attend to the following tasks:

1. Extend the operation limit of town- and township-run enterprises.
2. Implement the policies on town- and township-run enterprises.
3. Set up and perfect a system in service of production, supply, and marketing.
4. Achieve the reform of management system and enterprises consolidation.
5. Firmly attend to intellectual development and technological progress.

The plenary session also listened to the report on earnestly implementing the spirit of the directives of the central authority and resolutely safeguarding the legitimate rights of children and women, delivered by Wu Liangting, vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation.

Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, chaired the session.

Meeting Concludes 30 August

SK310514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress ended on 30 August. The plenum, held that same afternoon, adopted a resolution on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children.

The plenum also adopted a resolution on the decision of the provincial people's government regarding speeding up the development of rural secondary technical education. In accordance with the nomination of Governor Liang Buting, the plenum decided to appoint Liu Yong chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, and (Li Bofeng) chairman of the provincial Economic Commission, and to remove Ma Shizhong from the post of concurrent chairman of the provincial Planning Commission and Liu Peng from the post of concurrent chairman of the provincial Economic Commission.

Chen Lei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, chaired the plenum. Attending the plenum were Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, and Zhang Fugui, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Attending the plenum as observers were Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial-level departments concerned, the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial people's government, and the standing committees of some county people's congresses.

CSO: 4005/865

EAST REGION

THIRD CONGRESS OF RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE OPENS

SK041151 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The third provincial congress of returned overseas Chinese opened in Jinan on the afternoon of 3 September.

Attending the congress were Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Yanyin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee; (Wang Runzhai), Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission; Xu Jainchun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Ma Changgui, provincial vice governor; and Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; as well as responsible comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and relevant provincial-level departments.

(Huang Jinjun), vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese also attended the congress. (Teng Hongji), vice president of the Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, gave an opening speech. He said: The main tasks of this congress are to discuss and adopt a work report of the second committee of the Shandong Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and to elect the third committee of the Shandong Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Li Changan delivered a speech at the congress. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, he extended warm greetings to the congress to hail its convocation, and extended lofty respects to the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese and cordial regards to all compatriots living abroad.

(Huang Jinjun), vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and (Chen Meilan), vice president of the provincial Trade Union Council, delivered congratulatory speeches respectively on behalf of the All-China Federation of Overseas Chinese, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the Provincial Scientific and Technological Association, the Provincial Federation of Art and Literary Circles, the Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Provincial Trade Union Council.

(Lin Shuyang), vice president of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, gave a work report on behalf of the second committee of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW240541 Nanjing Jingsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its eighth meeting in Nanjing from 20 to 23 August.

The meeting first deliberated on the draft regulations on management of mountain-rock resources submitted by the provincial people's government. After hearing explanations on the draft regulations by Wang Chaoyuan, chairman of the provincial construction commission, and an examination report by (Liang Zhongchu), vice chairman of the urban and rural construction committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee, standing committee members attending the meeting earnestly discussed the draft regulations. After revising the draft regulations, the meeting approved them in principle and decided to have them promulgated by the provincial people's government for implementation.

The meeting then heard a report by Vice Governor Chen Huangyou on the province's economic situation in the first several months of the year and on a plan for the remaining months of the year. In discussing the report, standing committee members held that the development of the economic situation in the province has been very good since the beginning of the year. They approved the analysis of the province's present economic work and the measures to be taken as put forward in the report. They emphatically pointed out: In the present excellent situation, it is necessary to keep a clear head and to effectively carry out economic reforms and do the work of opening to the outside world.

The meeting heard reports by Mayor (Zhang Youkai) of Nantong city and Vice Mayor (Mao Genyan) of Lianyungang city on the work of opening the two cities to the outside world.

At the meeting, He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and director of the provincial office in charge of elections, made a report on the election of new deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels in the province. He said: The province's 104 county-level units, with the exception of three counties under Wuxi city, have now completed the election of new deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels.

In his report, Vice Chairman He Binghao also summed up basic experiences gained in the elections.

The meeting also approved appointments and removals--it decided to appoint Wang Bingshi concurrent chairman of the financial and economic committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee and Wang Minsheng director of the provincial town enterprises administration.

Chairman Chu Jiang and Vice Chairmen Kuang Yaming, Chen Dexian, Liu Shuxun, Zhong Guochu, Li Qingkui, and Wang Bingshi of the provincial people's congress standing committee attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/853

EAST REGION

QINGDAO CITY STRIVES TO WEED OUT FACTIONALISM

SK170415 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The party organizations of various counties, districts, bureaus, and companies throughout Qingdao City, Shandong Province, are earnestly implementing the findings of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee on discussing the problems of Qingdao City's work and the spirit of the enlarged session of the Qingdao City CPC Standing Committee. They try their utmost to further unify their understanding, to enhance party spirit, and to weed out factionalism so as to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and to vigorously create a new situation in the city's work.

The Qingdao City CPC Standing Committee recently held an enlarged session to relay and implement the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee. At the meeting, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, and Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered important speeches. Following the meeting, the party committees and party leading groups of various city-level units held meetings or study classes to relay at all levels the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee and the spirit of speeches given by leading comrades of the provincial and city CPC committees.

The Standing Committee members of the city CPC Committee also went to every department or unit to relay the summary, to arouse the masses to pay attention to the summary, to hear their briefings, and to help them map out measures for implementing the summary and guidelines of speeches. By earnestly relaying, implementing, and studying the documents concerned, all party members in these departments and units have obviously upgraded their understanding. Many comrades said that the appraisal raised by the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee with regard to the situation prevailing in Qingdao City in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with regard to the work done by the city CPC Committee is completely correct. They pledge to work hard so as to make more contributions to further developing the excellent situation of Qingdao City. In implementing the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee and the spirit of the enlarged session of the city CPC Standing Committee, they

have further deepened their understanding of the importance and necessity of weeding out factionalism in order to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. They pledge to resolutely set themselves examples and to take the lead in strengthening party spirit, weeding out factionalism, and doing a good job in realizing unity.

By implementing the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee and the spirit of the enlarged session of the city CPC Standing Committee, the party organizations of various city-level units have further enhanced their confidence in successfully conducting their work and creating a new situation in their work. Principal responsible comrades of industry and communications, finance and trade, education, and public health departments have taken the initiative in or regarded as a major task implementing the summary of the meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Standing Committee. They also have grasped the actual situation prevailing in their own units in dealing with problems cropping up in ideology and work. They are determined to bring into play the contributing factors in various circles so as to make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields in Qingdao City's work.

CSO: 4005/853

EAST REGION

TIANJIN MAYOR HONORED BY MAGAZINE

Beijing BANYUETAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese 10 Jul 84 pp 12-14

[Article by Fan Yinhan [5400 6892 2037]: "The Innovative Li Ruihuan"]

[Text] BANYUETAN assessed Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] as one of the ten national news figures of 1983. This accorded with public sentiment.

Besides being the youngest among the governors and mayors in the country, the mayor of Tianjin attracts attention because he possesses the valuable spirit of reform and practice. In the fifties, he was praised as a "young Lu Ban."[*] Today, he still emits the sparks of assiduity and studiousness and of continuous innovation of those years.

A year of China's bold explorations and reforms, 1983 was also the year when Li Ruihuan broke through layers of obstacles, practiced and reformed. Early in the year, after painstaking investigations, he formulated a reform plan centering on contracting. Covering the contract and guarantee relations of industries and localities with the state, the plan, after trial introduction in capital construction and the food and beverage industry, was proved effective, and it won the commendation of the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

Praised by Comrade Deng Xiaoping as a "model of key construction projects," the diversion of the Luan River to Tianjin was a comprehensive project extending over the province and the city and over the river valleys. A large and complete system of urban water supply, it includes water diversion, channeling, storage, purification and supply. More than 160 units in the country and 170,000 workers were involved in the project at the height of construction. In the past, a project of such magnitude and complexity would have been scrutinized and approved by the State Council and organized and carried out by the ministries and commissions concerned. This time, first secretary Chen Weida [7115 0251 6671] of the

[* Lu Ban [7627 3803] was a famous carpenter who lived during the Spring and Autumn Period in the first millennium B.C. He came from the state of Lu (in present-day Shandong), where he was known as the "founder of carpentry."]

Tianjin municipal party committee and mayor Li Ruihuan went to Beijing to "request a battle assignment" from the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and suggested that Tianjin take full responsibility for the survey, design and construction of the project. Such high spirit of initiative received the support of the leaders of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. At the standing committee meeting of the municipal party committee, Li Ruihuan volunteered to serve as the project director. The command post led by him launched bold reforms of the economic and planning systems and relied on the PLA as the mainstay. Two to 3 years shorter than normal, the project took only 1 year and 4 months from start of construction to completion and the supply of water. Thus the people of Tianjin ended the history of drinking bitter and salty water.

"Do a few visible and tangible good deeds for the masses every year:" This is Li Ruihuan's administrative program to achieve the purpose of a people's government after his election as mayor. He feels a concern for the lives of the 7 million townspeople and includes in the municipal government's agenda the people's housing and the employment of their children, down to shortening the distance of the workers' trips to their places of work. "Words are honored; decisions are carried out." By his suggestion and under his planning, the municipal government in 1983 decided to do 10 things to improve the living standards of the urban people. Besides the project of diverting the Luan River to Tianjin, it built 3.5 million square meters of new housing, the Daguangming Bridge spanning the Haihe River and more than 300 public lavatories, and added more than 1,000 hospital beds and more than 20,000 household sickbeds. These major undertakings concerning the people's basic necessities were announced to the people throughout the city at the start of the year and achieved one after another by the end of the year, thereby winning the confidence of the townspeople.

In the city's downtown section, every 10,000 people averaged only one public lavatory. The masses found it most inconvenient, and Li Ruihuan felt his responsibility. He was determined to solve the problem, but in the busy downtown where "not one inch of space is available," it was by no means easy. It would involve many departments, such as city planning, public security and communication, and environmental protection, and objection from any one of them would "jam" the project. Nor was the work with the people easy. Though everyone wanted lavatories, no one wanted one in front of his dwelling. To satisfy the masses, Li Ruihuan instructed the chairman of the city appearance management commission to take charge and, recruiting the participation of the leading cadres of the departments concerned, to launch full consultations with the residents. Surveying the spots and deciding on the locations one by one, they made suitable arrangements on dismantling and moving and designed and constructed painstakingly. The new public lavatories are rational in layout and attractive in appearance. At their opening for use, the neighborhood residents held a meeting to celebrate, set off fireworks and asked the mayor to cut the ribbon. More than 10 old ladies of Nankai district wrote

a joint letter to the mayor, expressing their satisfaction with the lavatories desired by them these many decades and their gratitude for the city government's concern for ordinary residents!

In Tianjin, the on-site official business meeting is very prestigious. As long as something is decided at the meeting, all will make a concerted effort to carry it out. The on-site official business meeting, held for the purpose of solving promptly the practical problems, was yet another innovation of Li Ruihuan's in his work as mayor. The funds for the city's technical remodeling, for instance, come from more than 10 sources and are scattered among the various trades and industries. Early this year, Li Ruihuan organized the technical remodeling leading group, and he himself serves as the leader. They earmark the funds. Once a project is decided on, construction starts immediately. In a little more than a month this year, 45 technical remodeling projects were completed, including many import projects. To make sure of all steps of each project, including source of funds, organization of construction and supply of raw and processed materials, Li Ruihuan led the leading cadres of the various economic departments to proceed severally to 14 bureaus to work on site, solving more than 100 problems in a little more than a month. Involving finance, banking, urban construction, public security and communication, and power and public utility, a total of more than 10 branches, these problems could not have been solved by any one department or unit. When the city government took action and coordinated all sides, their solutions were prompt and satisfactory. At the one-site official business meeting at the second machine bureau, more than 10 long pending problems were solved all at once. The bureau cadres remarked happily: "If we were to run around for these problems, we couldn't have solved them in 2 years. We never expected to have them solved in half a day's time."

In his reform, Li Ruihuan ran into the "wrangling system" and the force of habit and bureaucracy of some cadres; therefore, he encountered all kinds of criticisms. However, he was neither intimidated by difficulties, nor upset by criticisms. Carrying out the reforms actively and step by step, he convinced people by the practice of reform.

The "filthy, chaotic and inferior" appearance of the city was a difficult problem unsolved for many years. Such units as the municipal administration, parks, public utility and environmental protection all relied on state subsidies. They lived on the "large pot rice" of the state, and their employees on that of the units. At New Year's and during festivals, the mayor would take the lead in sweeping the streets, but afterward things would revert to the way they were before. Could the contract responsibility system be introduced in these units like in the industries? Under Li Ruihuan's proposal and support, the system was trial introduced in some units. Under the "three-segment contract method" trial introduced in Hongqiao district, for instance, the environmental protection bureau is responsible for the thoroughfares, the subdistrict offices the secondary streets and the neighborhood committees the alleys. They contract for the money and manpower from start to finish, and their

work is inspected by the environmental protection bureau. Consequently, "the millstone turns without being pushed." The mayor neither sweeps the streets nor issues orders, but the streets and alleys are kept clean regularly. After Li Ruihuan explained such instances to the cadres on the various fronts of the city, there emerged a sense of responsibility and a feeling of enthusiasm for the contract system.

Recently the State Council decided to further open up Tianjin and 13 other coastal cities. On behalf of the municipal government, Li Ruihuan analyzed Tianjin's favorable conditions for opening to the outside and submitted conceptions and plans on building an economic development zone. Under the party's leadership, the 7 million people of Tianjin are in the course of fighting to build a socialist modern new city.

6080

CSO: 4005/819

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CREATES TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS--By May this year, township building had been completed in all 206 townships in the suburban counties of Shanghai. By the end of July, 1,063 villagers' committees had been established in the municipality as a whole. The newly established township governments have all strengthened their leadership over, and control of, economic work. At the same time, they have also strengthened guidance for the villagers' committees. A new situation has emerged in the municipality's rural areas as a result. Yesterday afternoon, the municipal agricultural commission and municipal civil affairs bureau jointly held a meeting in the Jiading County Theater to exchange experience in building up township and town political power in our municipality. [Text] [OW230603 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84]

CSO: 4005/853

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU JIE ADDRESSES HENAN PARTY PLENARY SESSION

HK290201 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 28 Aug 84

["Full Text" of speech of provincial CPC committee secretary Liu Jie at First Plenary Session of Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee on 23 August 1984]

[Text] Comrades, the agenda of the first plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC committee has been to elect the leading organs of the committee and approve the results of the election of leading members of the provincial advisory committee and discipline inspection committee. The task of the plenary session has now been completed. Our new leadership collective will be shouldering extremely glorious and arduous historic tasks in the next 5 years. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, we will strengthen leadership, provide careful guidance, seriously study, cultivate a good work style, and work with vigor to lead the party members and people of the whole province to achieve the goals of endeavor set by this party congress.

1. We must cherish and continually strengthen party unity. We must closely unite around the CPC Central Committee and maintain political and ideological unity with it. We must seriously implement the party's line, principles, and policies. This is the basis and guideline for our unity. It is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our party's cause. It must not be shaken at any time.

We must uphold democratic centralism, and spontaneously observe the provisions of the party constitution and of the Central Committee governing inner-party political life. We must bring party democracy into full play and practice a high degree of centralism on the basis of democracy, ensuring unity in party action. Within our leadership collective, due to differences in the work career, level of comprehension, and responsibility assignment, there cannot be complete unanimity among the comrades in viewing problems. We must be skillful at unifying our thinking through full discussion, debate, and exchange of views, and truly make our leadership collective a strong and tightly-knit collective working in close cooperation.

We must do a good job in cooperation between old and young cadres and replacement of old by young, with a high sense of responsibility to history. Here lies the fundamental interest of the party and people. I hope all old comrades

can be circumspect and far-sighted, act as staff officers for young comrades, support them in their work, and do still better at shouldering the extremely important historical task of cultivating successors. At the same time, all young cadres in the prime of life who are selected and promoted must respect the old comrades and learn from them. We must ensure the smooth progress of cooperation between young and old cadres and replacement of old by young.

We must uphold the principles of party spirit and resist all factionalist and sectarian interference. We must totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution. The more thoroughly we negate it, the stronger will our party spirit be. We must ensure that we are never swayed by factionalism under any circumstances. We must resolutely act according to the principles of party spirit in correctly handling inner-party relationships. We must unite with all comrades who resolutely carry out the party line and observe party discipline. We must listen to views of all types and analyze them in an all-round way. We should not just listen to things that we like to hear and close our ears to correct things or things that offend us. We must not allow any opportunity for factionalism and sectarianism to instigate interference.

In short, we must proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and people, and regard the overall situation as the most important thing; we must not do or say things harmful to unity. We must continually strengthen party spirit and ensure that our leadership collective truly forms a united and strong core, so as to better lead the whole party and the people of the whole province to work in concert to create a new situation.

2. We must provide careful guidance and do our work in a thoroughly sound way. The current situation is indeed very good. We must keep clear heads, provide careful guidance, and further consolidate and develop the excellent situation. In the next 3 to 5 years we must strive to achieve the three fundamental turns for the better and get a good grasp of three major things: 1) Uphold high standards in promoting party rectification; 2) get an all-round grasp of all reforms, with the focus on urban reforms; 3) achieve doubling of total annual industrial and agricultural output by 1990 compared with 1980. These three major tasks are closely linked to each other and spur each other, and also have different contents. We must have sufficient confidence to ensure the all-round completion of all the tasks.

Party rectification must stimulate the economy, reforms, and all other work. The Central Committee decision on party rectification clearly stipulates the goals of party rectification. [passage indistinct] The problem of abuse of powers for private purposes has by no means been solved. Certain units are even carrying out simultaneous rectification and commission of malpractices; there has been little change in bureaucratic work style; and some units have not attached sufficient importance to weeding out [qingli] people of three categories. There is an erroneous attitude of fear of difficulties and so on. We must attach full importance to these problems.

The provincial CPC committee must further strengthen leadership over party rectification work, give prominence to the focal points, and solve the problems one by one. The party groups and committees and the leading cadres of all units must act with a high sense of responsibility, base their efforts on the reality of their units, and get a good grasp of the weak links, to ensure that party rectification is fully accomplished with high standards.

We must be bold and keen for carrying out reforms and work to create a new situation. At present, under the guidance of the correct principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, in carrying out reforms of the urban economic setup the province is focusing on developing productive forces and improving economic results. A new situation centering on enlivening the enterprises and circulation, streamlining the administration, and delegating powers has appeared, and initial successes have been scored. In the face of this mass historic trend, we must boldly stand in the forefront of reform and actively lead and stimulate reform. At the same time we must coolly make an all-round analysis of new situations and problems that arise in reform, suit action to the circumstances, and make steady progress.

At present the CPC Central Committee and State Council have issued a series of important instructions and specific regulations on urban reforms. We must resolutely implement them. In the course of implementing them, we must continually sum up experiences, study and solve new problems, and achieve still better results. We must absorb the experiences of suiting action to the circumstances and achieving gradual development in carrying out rural reforms, and persistently act according to objective laws. Major reforms should be gradually popularized after gaining experience at trial units. Reform is itself exploratory and experimental in nature. We must be skilled in listening to views from all quarters and pooling the wisdom of the masses. We must allow a whole variety of experiments. We should not set rigid frameworks, and still less should we impose uniform methods regardless of the circumstances and indulge in other formalist things.

We should not impose labels of mental ossification, opposition to reform, and failure to maintain unity with the Central Committee on people who have opposing views in the course of reform. There is resistance to reform, but it is mainly a question of ideological understanding; for instance, leftist influences, traditional concepts, and the interests of individuals and of the partial. There is no conscious and deliberate force in the party opposed to reform. We must do more work to persuade and guide people, and teach people with practice. As when introducing the rural production responsibility systems, we should allow others to have a look, and do more careful and deepgoing ideological and political work. At the same time, we should not label comrades keen on reform as reformers [gaigezhe], reformists [gaigepail], or a reform school [gaigejia].

We must get a thoroughly good grasp of implementing measures in all work. We must do those things we have accurately identified. When we do those things, we must produce results. Time is an important resource in building the four modernizations. Without a concept of time and of results, we will lag behind the situation and delay things in building the four modernizations. Our economic development speed in recent years could not be called slow. However, there are some major problems for which, although identified, we have failed to adopt effective action and implementation.

At present there are very great potentials in all sectors, in industry, agriculture, education, scientific research, and so on. The key to whether they can be fully tapped lies in our ability to understand things and our spirit of practical action. The leaders at all levels must have the sense of urgency of

racing against time, carefully investigate the situation, miss no possible opportunity, and carry out their work in a thoroughly sound way. Thus, although the problems are only slowly identified, practical action will be swift.

3. We must seriously study. To meet the needs of the four modernizations, we must attach great importance to knowledge and information, and seriously study. We must strive to arm our minds with revolutionary theory and knowledge of science, technology, culture, and so on. A number of outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals with relatively high educational standards have been elected into the new provincial CPC committee. There has been a notable improvement in our knowledge structure. This is a very great step forward. However, we must by no means neglect the importance of study on that account. Actually, comrades whose educational standards is already relatively high must further expand and renovate their knowledge.

In study it is essential to uphold the principle of linking theory with reality. Our study must have a certain breadth and depth. We must seriously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and grasp their standpoint, viewpoint, and method. We must study in depth and comprehend the central documents and instructions, uphold the socialist road, struggle against all erroneous trends inside and outside the party, continually enhance our grasp of theory and policy, and creatively implement the party's line, principles, and policies. At the same time we must study to acquire knowledge of modern science and technology, management, and relevant specializations. [passage indistinct]

4. We must take the lead in cultivating a good work style. We must persistently seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, and creatively implement the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. [passage indistinct] We must carry forward the party's fine traditions of hard work and plain living and keeping in close touch with the masses, strictly adhere to party discipline and state law, and be highly vigilant against corruption by all types of ideas of abusing power for private purposes and various anomalies. We must wage resolute struggle against these things and withstand the burdens and tests imposed on us by the party and the masses.

Comrades, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, changes exceeding people's expectations have occurred in our province. Our thinking must catch up with and match the development of the situation. Through practice, we have enhanced understanding and consciousness in following a socialist road with Chinese characteristics and have gained rich experience in this. It is completely possible to predict that so long as we continue to unswervingly implement the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, our country will in the next 3 to 5 years achieve further tremendous successes exceeding people's expectations. In the face of the new situation, we must implement in all work Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that education work should be geared to modernization, the world, and the future. We must base our efforts on Henan, face the whole country, and make an international impact.

In conclusion, it is extremely important that we realize that the current development is a contest of spiritual civilization, revolutionary will, and dauntless spirit. It is a contest of knowledge and talent. We must make the greatest efforts to set up ideological and political work, attach great importance to the role of knowledge and intellectuals, step up education, cultivate talented people, and resolutely implement the policies on intellectuals. We must bring in more talent and take advantage of every favorable condition to fully tap the tremendous potentials in all fields. We must work in a thoroughly sound and energetic way to fulfill the tasks assigned us by the CPC Central Committee. We will not disappoint the commission entrusted us by the CPC Central Committee and the hopes of the whole party and people in Henan.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN IMPLEMENTS OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY

HK040710 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Report by Xu Ping [1776 1627]: "Henan Seriously Implements Policy on Overseas Chinese Affairs"]

[Text] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee regards the earnest implementation of the party's policy on overseas Chinese affairs as an important criterion by which it determines whether or not it is acting in unison with the CPC Central Committee in political affairs in order to quicken the pace of implementing the policy toward returned overseas Chinese and families of overseas Chinese.

The number of returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in Henan is about 100,000. Last September, the United Front Department of the Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting of the leading comrades of prefectural and city departments concerned to discuss the question of implementing the policy. At the meeting, they earnestly studied the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and stressed the need to further eliminate "leftist" influence. As a result of the comprehensive efforts made, as of now 922 of the 926 cases in which the province's returned overseas Chinese, families of overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots were wronged, misjudged, or framed since the founding of the country have been redressed. The remaining four cases are being vigorously heard and handled.

An important factor for Henan's rather satisfactory implementation of the party's policy on overseas Chinese affairs is that the departments concerned have an upright attitude and a down-to-earth style. Once they discover a problem, they will tackle it to the end without leaving anything undone. Li Jiaxian, who is the relative of a Hong Kong compatriot, is an engineer of the engineering unit of the second construction team under the Henan Provincial Water Works Office. He has worked outdoors for more than 30 years and he works hard. However, for a long time, no one attended to his specific difficulties. The four members of the Li family live in four separate places. They do not even have a fixed home. Since 1972, his wife has been a casual worker in the construction team. Although she had repeatedly conferred on her the title of advanced producer, she could not become a regular worker because of her family's overseas connections. Last August, she was even "dismissed" from the unit for no reason.

Li Jiaxian and his wife suffered from great ideological and economic pressures. Thus, they had no alternative but to ask to be allowed to go back to Zhejiang, their hometown, to work. The departments concerned in Zhejiang were willing to employ him, to find a job for his wife, to solve their housing problem, and to find a school for their children. However, the unit with which he had [been] working refused to let him go. Last November, after being informed of the case, the Henan Overseas Chinese Affairs Office successively issued four notes to the provincial water works office and succeeded in securing the attention and support of its responsible comrade. With the help of the provincial personnel office, it solved rather satisfactorily the couple's difficulties in their work and their lives.

In implementing policies, the party's leading cadres have the courage to "resist influential people." Last October, Gao Shangwu, son of Gao Zhaohui, a lecturer at the Public Health College in Madian Prefecture who is the relative of an overseas Chinese, was unjustly arrested for offending a secretary of the party branch of the city people's hospital. The judicial organs in Madian City knew very well that it was a miscarriage of justice. However, as that party branch secretary was backed by an ex-secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, they did not dare to enforce the law impartially. When the Madian Prefectural CPC Committee learned of this, it sent two secretaries to inquire into the case and ordered the United Front Department under the prefectural CPC committee and the city CPC committee to jointly investigate the case. Finally, the case was redressed.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS TELEPHONE MEETING ON NATIONAL DAY

HK041541 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday evening the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference calling on all the areas in the province to grasp the work of making preparations for the activities to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, made a speech.

Comrade Liang Lingguang put forth six requirements on continuing to make satisfactory preparations for the celebration activities: 1) We should quickly and widely carry out propaganda activities and education about the celebration of National Day among the masses of people. 2) We should vigorously improve the appearance of our cities and towns and conscientiously and satisfactorily do sanitation and hygiene work in our urban and rural areas. 3) We should organize diversified kinds of recreational and sports activities in order to enable the people throughout the province to spend a happy National Day. 4) We should ensure that traffic is not blocked, and we should satisfactorily arrange the work of receiving guests. 5) We should strengthen the work related to public security to ensure safety during the festival. 6) We should conscientiously and satisfactorily do the work of supplying goods during the National Day festival.

Comrade Liangguang hopes that all CPC members, cadres, and people in the province will score more outstanding achievements in their respective posts and thus use their actions to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PROMOTES POPULARIZATION OF ZHUANG LANGUAGE

HK250846 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1222 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Report by Li Yanzhu [2621 1693 2691]: "Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Vigorously Popularizes Zhuang Language"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 24 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Signboards of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government and other organs and units have recently had Zhuang script added in paint. Thus both Han and Zhuang scripts are used on the signboards. This is a new development resulting from Guangxi's vigorous popularization of the use of Zhuang script.

There are more than 12 million Zhuang nationals in Guangxi living in 53 counties and cities. In 1957, the State Council approved the "Zhuang language spelling system," which adopted the Roman alphabet as the alphabet for the Zhuang language, and popularized it in areas inhabited by those of Zhuang nationality. During the 10 years of turmoil, the Zhuang language was consigned to limbo. Its use was resumed in 1980.

The autonomous regional work conference on the Zhuang language, which concluded in Nanning today, has put forward some suggestions on the further popularization of the use of the Zhuang language. One suggestion is that not only should the Zhuang language be the medium of instruction in the primary schools in the areas inhabited by the Zhuang nationality, but secondary schools and normal schools should make the Zhuang language either a compulsory subject or a main subject. A teachers' college using the Zhuang language as its medium of instruction is going to be established. The popularization of the use of the Zhuang language, suggested the regional leaders, is a measure of fundamental importance for exploiting the intellectual resources of the Zhuang nationality and it is necessary to steadily and enthusiastically popularize this language in the areas inhabited by the Zhuang nationality.

At present the regional organs in Guangxi that use the Zhuang language include publishing houses, newspapers, and schools. The Zhuang language is the medium of instruction in more than 100 primary schools in 22 counties inhabited by the Zhuang nationality. These schools also provide various courses for adults in order to end illiteracy. In the second half of this year, the use of the Zhuang language will be comprehensively popularized in the 53 counties and cities inhabited by the Zhuang nationality. The Zhuang language is becoming the medium for the exchange of scientific knowledge in the areas inhabited by the Zhuang nationality.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING HEARS REPORTS

HK260642 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] On 25 August the eighth meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee listened to a report by (Chen Youran), vice chairman of the provincial economics commission, on the situation in industrial economic reform, and a report by (Xiang Guangfu), chief engineer of the provincial communications department, on reforming road management.

(Chen Youran) first reported on the situation in the province's industrial production this year. From January to July the province fulfilled 60 percent of the year's plan for output value, showing an increase of 7.6 percent over the same period last year. (Chen Youran) said: Although there has recently been great development in the province's industrial economic reform, the development is uneven, mainly because certain comrades are afraid of this and that. This affects the deepening of reforms in some places and enterprises. In the face of the discrepancies, we must continue to get a good grasp of industrial economic reforms, organize production with care, work hard for 5 months, and strive to ensure that this year's industrial output and economic results are better than last year. We should score outstanding achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

(Xiang Guangfu) said: Although the province's road transport has developed greatly since the founding of the state, the road situation is still far from ideal. In the rainy season roads are washed away and vehicles jam up or get stuck. He gave five views on how to reform the road management setup: 1) Institute management at different levels and delegate the management organs to lower levels; 2) reform the levying and administration of road maintenance charges; 3) reform the road planning management setup; 4) completely reform the distribution method of having everyone eat out of the same big pot and strengthen the economic responsibility systems within the road departments themselves; 5) improve work methods and separate government administration from enterprise management, to enable the road departments to become relatively independent economic entities.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES EIGHTH SESSION

HK291000 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Sixth Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress concluded its eighth session yesterday. At the meeting Guo Sen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, spoke about the implementation of the two central documents regarding work of people's congresses and the effort to create a new situation in the work of people's congresses.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Guo Sen stressed: We should understand in depth the exposition on the question of transition expounded by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, so as to clearly realize our historical tasks. Guo Sen also said: At present some comrades still think that it is a bother to stress democracy, and that there is no need to emphasize the legal system. This is clearly proved by the fact that some comrades dare not persist in or pay due respect to the functions and powers of people's congresses and their Standing Committees entrusted by the Constitution. We are now stressing policies and the importance of opening to the outside world and reinvigorating the economy. In this connection, some comrades think that violating the law to some extent is nothing important as long as we can make an advance in the economy. Such new, wrong tendencies merit our full attention. Making a success of the transition, improving democracy and strengthening the legal system are still long-term and arduous tasks for us.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Xinming, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. The meeting also approved appointments and removals.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN NOTES SUCCESS IN PERSONNEL SYSTEM REFORM

HK250358 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Under the drive of the reform trend, 195 industrial and communication enterprises in Wuhan have abolished the system of employing cadres for life. More than 890 enterprises' leading cadres have given up their lifelong posts. At present, a dynamic situation has emerged in these enterprises in which cadres exert themselves in order to make progress and the qualified personnel are becoming apparent.

This March the CPC committee of Wuhan City, in the course of economic reform, began treating the abolition of the system of employing cadres for life as a breakthrough point for establishing a new leading group for enterprises. The committee selected and conducted experiments in 50 enterprises which did not have good economic results. They implemented the election system, recruitment system, and appointment system to equip the enterprises' leading groups. These new leading groups followed a responsibility system under which the factory head is solely responsible and has a term of office of 2 or 3 years. At the end of July this year, the number of enterprises using such a cadre system reform has increased to 195.

The abolition of the system of employing cadres for life enables a large number of outstanding qualified personnel to assume leading posts. The average age of the 195 newly elected factory heads is 38, 8 years younger than the average before the reform. Some 52 of them have received university education, an increase of 32 compared to that before the reform. The new leadership has both ability and vitality, so that the economic results of the enterprises are improved to varying degrees. Some 50 enterprises that first carried out the reform have turned losses into profits. In July, they have made a total profit of more than 1.2 million yuan.

CSO: 4005/852

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

ZHUANG LANGUAGE CONFERENCE--A regional conference on Zhuang language concluded today after 6 days in session. Zhang Shengzhen, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and Wu Keqing, vice chairman of the regional government, attended the meeting. The participants seriously studied the regulations on nationality policy in the state constitution and the law on autonomy of minority-nationality areas. They discussed the speech of Comrade Wei Chunshu and the work report of (Qin Yaoting), vice chairman of the regional language committee. They summed up and exchanged experiences in popularizing the use of Zhuang language in the past 4 years and got a clear idea of the importance and urgency of this work. They put forward views on actively and steadily popularizing the use of Zhuang language in schools, villages, and organs in Zhuang areas. They drew up a plan for laying the foundation by 1990 and enhancing and developing the work afterwards. Comrade Zhang Shengzhen delivered a summation at the closing session. He reiterated the importance, necessity, and urgency of popularizing the use of Zhuang language, and demanded that the region immediately take action, overcome difficulties, clear away interference, break through each obstacle, advance steadily onwards, and do a thoroughly good job in popularizing the use of Zhuang language. Comrade Wu Keqing also spoke. [Excerpts] [HK250333 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Aug 84]

HENAN URBAN WORK CONFERENCE--A provincial urban work conference opened in Anyang today. He Zhukang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, and Yan Jimin, vice governor, attended the meeting today. Comrade He Zhukang made a speech. The chief tasks of this meeting are to study how to bring into full play the role of the urban areas in social and economic development, promote urban reforms in depth, exchange experiences in reforming the urban economic setup, and discuss improvements in urban construction work. [Excerpts] [HK260648 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 25 Aug 84]

GUANGXI REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 10th Session of the 6th Regional People's Congress is being held in Nanning beginning today. Huang Rong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, presided over today's meeting. Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Jingning were also present at

the meeting. Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the Regional Higher People's Court, Regional People's Procuratorate, Regional Economic Committee, and Regional Labor and Personnel Bureau, as well as responsible persons of the Standing Committees of the people's congress of 13 cities and counties, including Nanning and others, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. All the participants will listen to, examine and approve the report presented by regional people's government on the situation of economic reforms in the region, draft working regulations of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, and draft plans of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress for the appointments and dismissals of personnel. They will also examine and approve the appointments and dismissals of personnel. At the meeting held this morning, Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presented a report on the situation of the reforms of the economic system in the region. [Text] [HK070844 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84]

LI XIANNIAN SENDS WREATH--Wuhan, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Wu Shian, former advisor of the PLA Wuhan Military Region, died of illness in Wuhan on 4 August at the age of 73. In keeping with his last words, the burial was a simple one, and no memorial meeting was held. A ceremony was held in Wuhan on 7 August to pay last respects to his remains. Party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Qin Jiwei, Wang Renzhong, and others sent wreaths. Comrade Wu Shian was from Henan's Xinxian County. In 1955, he first took command of the Hubei Provincial Military District, and then served as an advisor to the Wuhan Military Region until his retirement in 1983. [Excerpts] [OW230231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 22 Aug 84]

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FUNDS--The provincial people's government has recently decided to allocate 630,000 yuan to nine agricultural secondary schools in the province in order to buy more teaching facilities for them and improve their teaching conditions. Since the founding of the People's Republic, these nine agricultural secondary schools have trained more than 20,000 technical personnel, and have provided the provincial agricultural forefront with a great number of scientific, technical, and management personnel. However, during the 10 years of turmoil, equipment and facilities in the schools were severely damaged. After the reopening of these schools, the departments concerned at the provincial government took some funds from agricultural expenses and capital construction expenses to improve facilities in the schools. The provincial government has now decided to allocate special funds to the schools. This will create conditions for further improving teaching and living conditions in these schools, and for training more high-quality middle-ranking agrotechnical and management personnel. [Text] [HK051313 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84]

HUNAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE--The eighth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee opened in Changsha City this morning. Guo Sen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. At the meeting, Vice Chairman Qi Shouliang

and others talked about their experiences in studying the relevant important documents of the central authorities. The meeting will listen to the report of the provincial people's government on industrial structural reform and on the situation in the structural reform of road management and to the report of the inspection group of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the situation in food hygiene and environmental protection in four cities--Changsha, Hengyang, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan. Attending the meeting are vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Xie Xinying, and Li Tiangeng. Zhang Wenguang, advisor to the provincial people's government; responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and departments concerned of the provincial people's government; and responsible comrades of Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, six cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, and some county people's congress Standing Committees are attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates. [Text] [HK231313 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CSO: 4005/852

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PROVINCE'S BIRTH RATE DECLINES IN PAST DECADE

HK240710 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Report by radio correspondent (Miao Wenjun)]

[Text] In the past decade, in particular since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province's planned parenthood work has made great progress. While the death rate has steadily fallen to 7 per 1,000, the province's birth rate has declined from 35 per 1,000 in 1973 to 17.37 per 1,000 in 1983. The natural growth rate has been reduced from 26.41 per 1,000 in 1973 to 14.38 per 1,000 in 1983. The rate of births greater than planned dropped from 42.8 percent in 1979 to 28.6 percent in 1983. In the decade between 1974 and 1983, there were 1.85 million births fewer than would normally have been expected.

With the planned parenthood activities broadly unfolding in the urban and rural areas, a new social atmosphere that views planned parenthood as glorious has gradually taken shape. Fewer and healthier births have become the conscientious aim of many families. More and more organizations and individuals are showing concern for and supporting planned parenthood. A number of advanced collectives and individuals in planned parenthood have appeared. Couples of child-bearing age who have certificates for a single child number 205,000. In 20 cities, counties, and prefectures, including Anning, Chenggong, Jinning, [word indistinct], Funing, Songming, Yuxi, Yimen, Chuxiong, Nanhua, and Huaping, the rate of births greater than planned has dropped below 10 percent.

While carrying out propaganda on planned parenthood, various localities in the province start from the local conditions in giving guidance to the work according to different categories through investigation and study, and are making the planned parenthood principles and policies more and more complete and perfect and more suitable to the actual conditions of the state and people.

The medical units of all localities in the province have universally carried out education in medical ethics and technical training among medical workers who have met the requirements for all kinds of birth control operations comparatively well. In 1983 alone, they performed more than 1.1 million contraceptive operations. Methods of birth control available are growing in number, while some new birth control methods are undergoing research and experimentation.

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONVENES

HK280349 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The ninth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convenes today in Kunming. Its main topics are to discuss and approve the resolution on protecting the legitimate rights of rural specialized households, major households, and economic associations, to discuss and approve the resolution on extending the time limits for prefectures to handle major and complicated criminal cases; and other matters.

At the afternoon session, the meeting discussed the matters in groups. Zhang Zizhai, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the morning plenary session. Li Hecai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, and Wang Shichao, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee are attending. Vice Governor (Li Dongyou); Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Sun Zhineng, president of the provincial People's Higher Court; (Li Linge), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; members and advisors of the provincial People's Congress legal and financial committees; responsible persons of various autonomous prefectural and city people's congresses and of prefectural people's congress work liaison teams; and responsible persons of some departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities are also attending.

CSO: 4005/871

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 28 AUGUST

HK301038 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Kunming yesterday. Yesterday morning's full meeting unanimously adopted the decision on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations in the rural areas, the decision on extending the period for handling serious and complicated criminal cases, and the namelist of appointments and removals.

Yan Yiquan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday morning's full meeting. Attending the meeting were Liu Minghui, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, and Wang Shichao, vice chairmen. Attending the full meeting as nonvoting delegates were Li Zhengyou, vice governor; Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Li Lingge), deputy procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate; committee members or advisers of the Legal System Committee and the Finance and Economic Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level; and responsible persons of all city and autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committees or prefectural people's congress work liaison groups.

On the basis of the circular of the General Office of the State Council on the titles of posts of responsible persons of local audit organs at all levels and of Governor Pu Chaozhu's suggestions, the meeting adopted a decision appointing (Xu Feng), chief auditor of the Yunnan Provincial Audit Bureau, to be director of the Yunnan Provincial Audit Bureau.

CSO: 4005/871

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN TRAINS LAWYERS OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES

OW050831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Kunming, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--More than 50 lawyers from minority nationalities have been trained since 1981 in Yunnan Province, southwest China, according to local officials.

These minority lawyers, making up 16 percent of all local legal experts, come from nationalities such as Bai, Naxi, Zhuang, Va, Lisu, Miao, Tibetan, Mongolian, Bouyei, Sui, Yao, Dai, Jingpo and Achang.

Yunnan has 24 minority nationalities, with a total population of more than 10 million. In old China, all criminal and civil cases were judged by tribal chiefs.

The province began to train minority lawyers in remote areas in 1982, and since then legal advice offices have been set up in every county, and training courses have started at provincial and prefectural levels.

Xian Qiuqin, the first woman lawyer of Dai nationality, is fluent in the Han and Dai languages. She has defended alleged spies, smugglers and traffickers.

Last year a man of Han nationality was on trial on a charge of murder. After thorough study of the case and investigation, she got the judge to reduce the charge to manslaughter, and he was sentenced to 7 year's imprisonment by the court, in line with Article 134 of the criminal law.

CSO: 4000/447

SOUTHWEST REGION

AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE REFORMS CADRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HK060623 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, the CPC Committee of Qiannan Bouyei-Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture has approved a report of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee organization department on reforming the system of cadre management. It has decided to implement the new cadre management system starting from September.

The new cadre management system adopts the method of managing workers post by post, and taking responsibilities level upon level. Thus, this decentralizes the power of cadre management to the front, narrows the scope of cadre management of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, and expands the personnel management power of organizations at the lower level.

In principle, the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee only manages the four transformations of leading groups at county and city levels; heads and deputy heads of various departments, committees, offices, bureaus directly under the autonomous prefectural authorities; and the third echelon of the above-mentioned posts. The practice of its supervising the heads and deputy heads of enterprises and institutions at township level, and cadres at district level as the personnel at the lower level is the way in which it integrates the management of undertakings with personnel management. On the basis of managing in a smaller scope and doing well in the work, it strives to do it in a lively way.

On managing cadres of enterprises and institutions, it will still act in accordance with relevant regulations of the state, and will give them greater decision-making power, so as to promote development in undertakings.

All unit leaders who are recruited, offer their services, and are employed on contract terms with the approval of responsible departments at the upper level will share the same treatment during their office terms as other cadres at the same level.

After reforming the cadres management system, the main function of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee organization department will be to assist the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee to supervise cadres directly under the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, as well as the

third echelon of these cadres. Also, the organization department will be responsible for inspecting and rectifying cadres of organizations at the lower level which are in charge of appointments and dismissals. It is also responsible for readjusting them in a comprehensive way. In addition, the organization department should carry out investigation and research on the new situation, new problems, and new experience which have resulted from the implementation of the party's principles and policies on cadre work in the autonomous prefecture. It should act in a bold way, and give impetus to the reform of the cadre system.

The autonomous prefectural CPC Committee urges all party organizations at various levels to promptly make decisions on their own scope of cadre management, to establish a corresponding cadre management system, to improve their efficiency and the quality of work, and to remove at any time the incompetent cadres, so as to make the cadre management work conform in a better way to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/871

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CONVENES CADRE MANAGEMENT MEETING

HK070157 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 September, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of responsible comrades in charge of cadre work and cadre section chiefs in the provincial organs. Li Jifeng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, delivered a report on management at different levels and responsibility at different layers in doing a good job of cadre management work.

Li Jifeng said: To suit the situation of reform of the economic setup and opening up to the world, in accordance with the spirit of the central do instructions, the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department has revised the table of professional titles of cadres under the provincial CPC Committee's management, and this revision has been discussed and approved by the committee. He gave three views on relevant issues.

1. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of reforming the cadre management setup and delegating cadre management jurisdiction to lower levels.
2. Set titles and responsibilities layer by layer and do a good job in cadre management work. In this respect, we must pay full attention to the fact that it is essential to persist in the principle of four transformations of the cadre force in selecting, promoting, and employing cadres. We must establish a new concept of employing people, that is, we should employ those who can create a new situation and make the people rich, and give free rein to selecting, promoting, and employing talented people who are bold in carrying out reforms. No person of three categories can enter the leadership groups. Mediocrities who are deficient in both ability and political integrity and fail to uphold party principles cannot be promoted.

We must pay particular attention to promoting minority nationality cadres, women cadres, and nonparty cadres. At the same time we must strengthen the building of the leadership groups in enterprises, institutes of higher education, and scientific research organs. The criteria for leading cadres

in these units are somewhat different from those for party and government cadres, since the demands on them in respect of education and professional competence are higher. We must also strengthen the building of the third echelon and establish a reserve cadre system. The building of the third echelon is an important content of party rectification. We will have still greater initiative in cadre work if the building of the third echelon is done well.

3. Strengthen the building of the organization departments themselves.

During the meeting (Li Peishu), deputy director of the Organization Department, outlined specific arrangements for how to further grasp the building of the third echelon in the course of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN INSPECTS FIRE AT MEDICAL COLLEGE

SK080332 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 7 September, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Lei, governor of the province, went to the Heilongjiang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine to inspect the scene of a fire and expressed sympathy and solicitude for all teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers.

The fire broke out at this college on 6 September and burned down the foreign languages teaching and research section, the medical history teaching and research section, three residential rooms on the fourth floor, the reading room on the third floor, and the roof on the right side of the fourth floor.

After hearing the report by a leader of this college, Li Lian and Chen Lei set forth three instructions:

1. Efforts should be made to rapidly investigate the cause of the fire, ascertain the facts and find out who is to blame for this accident.
2. Efforts should be made to put the destroyed facilities in order, and rapidly return activities teaching work to normal.
3. The repair and restoration work should be completed before winter.

On hearing that the nine families residing on the fourth floor have not yet moved out, Li Lian said: Mixing the office rooms and residential houses up is very unsafe. This must be solved through the concerted efforts of various departments.

CSO: 4005/854

NORTHEAST REGION

XU SHAOFU DISCUSSES BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

SK061223 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] On the evening of 5 September, at the telephone conference held by the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee, Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed the necessity of strengthening leadership over the building of the third echelon in the course of carrying out party rectification.

He said: Building the third echelon is a matter of prime importance with which the CPC Central Committee is much concerned. Comrade Xiaoping and Chen Yun have made important speeches on many occasions. Leading comrades at all levels must penetratingly study, profoundly comprehend, and fully understand the important strategic significance of building the third echelon, really strengthen leadership in this regard, and accelerate the building of the third echelon.

Comrade Xu Shaofu stressed: The period of party rectification is a time that offers an extremely good opportunity for building the third echelon, and the building of the third echelon is an important component of party rectification. Success or failure in the building of the third echelon should be regarded as an important criterion for judging whether we have done a good job in party rectification. For this reason, he called on CPC committees and leading party groups of various departments in various localities to strengthen their leadership over the building of the third echelon in the course of exercising leadership over party rectification work, to seek talented people while conducting party rectification, to draw up namelists for the third echelon, and to evaluate the third echelon by way of party rectification. Those people who have made serious mistakes and who will probably be listed as being among the three types of persons should never be entered on the namelists of the third echelon. We should consciously allow reserve cadres to participate in party rectification work, entrust tasks to them, heighten their ability to understand and solve problems, and educate, train, and improve the third echelon through party rectification.

At the conference, Shang Wen, director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee, summed up the basic situation of the province regarding building the third echelon in the preceding stage in line with the opinions of the provincial CPC Committee, and made arrangements for the work in the next stage. Listening to this telephone conference were leading comrades in charge of cadre work from various city CPC committees and various provincial-level departments.

NORTHEAST REGION

GANSU OFFICIAL ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK070705 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] On the eve of the coming national day, Gansu Province will launch a new high tide of learning from Sanming City and making breakthroughs in three aspects to greet the festival, thus pushing the drive of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities to a new stage. This was proposed by Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial committee for promoting the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities, at a work conference of the Lanzhou area on the building of spiritual civilization, which concluded today.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Bing pointed out: The 12th CPC National Congress put forward the strategic principle that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. Our province has made remarkable achievements in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities. This has given a great impetus to the great cause of building the four modernizations and making Gansu rich and powerful.

Referring to future plans for promoting the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities, Comrade Liu Bing noted: The focus of reforms has now been shifted from rural areas to urban areas. This has set higher demands on the building of both material and spiritual civilization in urban areas. We hope that all local authorities will make a success of the rush job in this field in March, July, the national day, the new year day and the spring festival of every year. To this end, Comrade Liu Bing put forward requirements in five aspects:

1. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously carry out the strategic principle of building both material and spiritual civilization simultaneously so that party and government organs, and the army and the people will work together to build spiritual civilization.
2. While mapping out strategic plans for economic development, party committees and governments at all levels should also work out an overall plan for the building of the two civilizations in urban areas in line with local conditions.

3. We must adhere to the principle that the people's cities should be built and administered by themselves so as to develop in depth the building of spiritual civilization in urban areas.

4. On the eve of the coming national day, the province will launch a new high tide of learning from the advanced and making breakthroughs in three aspects to greet the festival.

5. Party committees and governments at various levels should give more leadership to the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities and establish leading organizations for promoting the drive at various levels. And all local authorities should include outlays for promoting the drive in their local financial budgets.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHEAST REGION

KANG SHIEN ATTENDS DAQING WORK APPRAISAL

SK250745 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The work results scored by the Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau, Heilongjiang Province, in thoroughly consolidating enterprises have been approved as qualified. On 22 August, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the provincial people's government sponsored a meeting in Daqing City on the acceptance of the bureau's work results. Minister Tang Ke, on behalf of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, presented the certificate of inspection to the Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau.

The bureau began its work of consolidating subordinated enterprises in 1982. The leading body has been readjusted by reducing its number of secretaries and deputy secretaries of the bureau CPC Committee and of directors and deputy directors of the bureau from 21 persons to 12 persons. The bureau lowers the average age of these personnel from 51.2 years to 49.3 years. Of these personnel, 10 have a college education, 6 are engineers, and 4 are senior engineers.

Since 1982, on the basis of enforcing the management systems of personal responsibility in the past, the bureau has established or improved economic responsibility systems, basically bringing about a criss-cross management network in which the combination of duty, power, and interest has been formed, and effectively upgrading the managerial level among enterprises and markedly increasing economic returns. During the January-July period this year, the bureau surpassed the total industrial output value of the corresponding 1983 period by 2.5 percent and realized 1,346.77 million yuan of taxes and profits, a more than 10 million yuan increase over the figure of the corresponding 1983 period. The output of crude oil maintains a steady increase, and is expected to reach more than 53.3 million tons by the end of 1984.

Kang Shien, state councilor, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Gong Benyan, vice governor of the province, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, delivered a congratulatory speech.

CSO: 4005/854

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION UNITS HOLD REPORT MEETING

SK280715 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] At a report meeting of provincial-level party rectification units held on 25 August, Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy leader of the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission, noted: At present, the first group of party rectification units should deeply study and implement the document No 9 of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission and carry out rectification and correction work with high standards and good quality.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng stressed: This work involves arduous tasks and great difficulties. Leaders at all levels should pay great attention to it and should not use reform to replace all rectification and correction work. They should not have a mood of relaxation. Party organs of all units should solve their problems of rectification and correction one after another. In addition, they should be determined to concentrate their efforts on resolutely investigating and handling serious problems of abusing one's power to seek personal gains and of bureaucratism. The key to conscientiously investigating and handling these problems lies in the understanding, determination, and thinking of leaders. Some feared that they might suffer losses if they took the lead in handling cases, while others feared that they might hurt people's feelings. Still others even tried to find an excuse for erring persons to exonerate their guilt and blame. These problems manifest not only the wrong understanding of the people, but also their poor party spirit, and their weak and lax state of leadership. Leading bodies of units with such problems should conduct criticism and self-criticism in order to enhance their fighting strength. The CPC committees and party groups as well as the principal responsible persons should be called to account in line with the stipulations of the document No 9 of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission if they fail to solve such problems in their units.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng also set forth demands of conducting education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and of doing a good job in eliminating the three types of persons. He also urged the second group of party rectification units to prepare for entering the comparison and examination stage.

NORTHEAST REGION

PROVINCIAL MEETING OF CHIEF PROCURATORS ENDS

SK030252 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial meeting of chief procurators ended recently. It set forth major guidelines stressing the necessity of unswervingly and continuously implementing the principle of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals in accordance with the law and of dealing firm and relentless blows to criminal and economic offenders.

In the past year, our province made marked improvements in its social order through the struggle against criminal offenses. However, we still failed to make fundamental improvement in this field. Achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social order is a complicated and arduous struggle. The meeting stressed that the procuratorial organs at all levels should closely cooperate with other judicial and public security departments to deeply ferret out hidden criminals while not slackening their efforts to deal blows to noticeable and active criminals, fugitive criminals, and escaped criminals; firmly grasp important cases; continue to unswervingly implement the principles of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals in accordance with the law and catching the whole gang in a dragnet; and deal firm and relentless blows to serious criminals.

The meeting also called on the procuratorial organs at all levels to struggle continuously against and to deal blows to serious criminal activities in the economic sphere as well as to uncover untouched corners and areas with an attitude of launching offensives, and to grasp key and appalling cases relentlessly in order to safeguard and promote economic reform.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/854

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE RALLY

HK051426 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This morning some 30,000 people of all nationalities in the Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture held a ceremonial rally to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous prefecture. Attending the celebration were Puncog Wangje, vice chairman of the NPC nationalities committee; Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; the delegation of the regional party and government, headed by Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region; and representatives from Haixi Mongol-Zang-Kazak Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province, Aksay Kazak Autonomous County in Gansu Province, all fraternal autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties in the region, the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 10th agricultural divisions of the production and construction corps, and the North Xinjiang Military District.

When (Aburisi Aisang), mayor of Yining City, announced the opening of the rally, several hundred balloons rose to the sky. (Lier Dubaishi), head of the Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, spoke first at the celebration rally. In his speech he reviewed the great achievements in all aspects of work since the autonomous prefecture was founded 30 years ago.

The cable of congratulations from the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council and the cable of congratulations from the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission were read at the rally.

Puncog Wangje spoke at the rally. On behalf of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, he extended warm congratulations to Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture on the great achievements since it was founded 30 years ago. Later, Ismail Amat spoke. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, he extended warm greetings and cordial regards to the rally and the 3 million people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous prefecture. Ismail Amat said: Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture plays an important part in the great cause of exploiting and building Xinjiang. The regional CPC committee and people's government have placed earnest hopes on Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. It is hoped that in all aspects of work, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture will march at the head of the whole region and will make new and even greater contributions toward energizing China and making the region prosperous.

A grand parade took place after the rally.

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI STIPULATIONS FOR REFORM OF CADRE SYSTEM

HK270936 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 84 p 1

["Stipulations by Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government on Reforming the Cadre System (6 Aug 1984)"]

[Text] In order to adapt to the new situation in carrying out the socialist modernization program, reforming the economic system, and stepping up the building of the leading groups and the ranks of cadres that have revolutionary thinking, are younger in age, and have acquired specialized professional knowledge, it is imperative at the present stage to further emancipate thinking and overcome "leftist" influence and conservative ideology in conjunction with overall party rectification. It is also necessary to streamline organizations and transfer powers to lower levels and reform the existing cadre system so that cadres will be able to serve still better the general tasks and goals of the party. For this purpose, the following stipulations have been made:

I. Transfer the Powers for Management of Cadres

On the basis of the principle of "less management and of managing well and flexibly" of the CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at various levels in general are only in a position to manage the party and administrative cadres in the units of a lower level. Provincial CPC committees can only manage the departments, committees, offices and bureaus that are subordinated to provinces, regions, and municipalities and leading cadres and members of leading groups of a few backbone enterprises, major scientific and research units and institutions of higher learning.

The leading cadres and members of the leading groups of the provincial enterprises and units that are not under the management of counties (municipalities and regions) and provincial CPC committees and departmental cadres of various provincial departments must be put respectively under the management of regional CPC committees and provincial management departments, with their appointments and dismissals being reported to provincial submanagement departments for the record.

The management of reserved cadres must be carried out on the basis of the method for managing the cadres of the same level.

The transfer to lower levels of the powers for the management of cadres must be followed by the formation and perfection of the system for checking and supervising cadres' work. Party organizations and organizational departments must take concrete measures to strengthen cadres' work. In addition to doing a good job of examining and checking, training, appointing and dismissing, transferring, awarding and punishing and making arrangements for the cadres of their levels, party organizations and organizational departments must also strengthen the checking and supervision of the implementation of the party organizational line and principles and policies by lower levels, and step up study and investigations so as to discover and solve in time the various problems that will crop up following the transfer of the management powers to lower levels.

The arrangement of leading groups and cadres at various levels must be carried out under the principle of "revolutionary thinking, younger in age, and knowledge and specialized professions" and the new standard of employing people under the new situation. It is also necessary to implement the principle of democratic centralism and mass line and of employing people from various places on the basis of their political integrity and ability; there should be no factionalism while the practice of employing cadres by favouritism should be banned. Efforts must be made to meet the various requirements set by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee for leading groups at various levels in such aspects as political consciousness, age, cultural level and professional structure. Efforts must be made to boldly appoint excellent and young cadres who have good political quality and knowledge and who are full of zeal and good at carrying out reforms and creating new situations. Various levels must carry out the responsibility system for checking and appointing and dismissing cadres. The higher management departments have the right to correct improper appointments and dismissals. The leading cadres and the related staff who have made serious mistakes or formed a faction and damaged cadre policy must bear responsibility and be disciplined.

II. Abolish Lifelong Tenure for Leading Positions

It is imperative to firmly implement the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the system for cadres' resignation as well as retirement. When cadres have reached resignation and retirement age, they must complete procedures so that they will be able to resign or retire in due time, with the exception of those who have been allowed by organizations to continue with their work. Those who can no longer carry out their daily work because of their health condition must be allowed to resign or retire even though they are yet to reach resignation or retirement age.

In principle, the new leading cadres who are promoted after structural reform will enjoy treatment at the level of their new positions; and when they are demoted, they can no longer enjoy the treatment of their original high positions. The leading cadres who have been demoted or dismissed because of their serious mistakes and incompetence cannot be appointed

to other positions and enjoy treatment at the same level as that of previous posts; nor can they be included in the management of the cadres of the same level.

III. Implement Flexible Employment System

Incompetent cadres must work as workers and those with bad behavior can resign. They must also be allowed to return to rural areas to work as peasants or engage in other business.

County (municipal or regional) organizations (including villages, towns, and neighborhoods) may, on the basis of the number of their naturally decreased staff and according to the four requirements of cadres that include revolutionary thinking, younger age and knowhow and specialized profession, introduce various forms of contracts to selectively employ fine cadres from enterprises and specialized households and various forms of economic united bodies and individual households. These cadres may also be appointed to leading positions through election and examination by organizations. But this practice cannot be used for the cadres who are recruited from among university and college graduates.

Enterprises are permitted to resort to various contracts and selectively employ cadres from among graduates from vocational colleges, television colleges, evening schools, correspondence universities and polytechnic schools and other fine elements (including workers) with at least senior secondary school cultural level or those who have reached a cultural level equivalent to senior secondary school and polytechnic school or a level of specialization through other regular training or self-study. The age of those recruited in general must be kept at around 30 years old, with a certain relaxation for particularly fine cadres.

All the cadres that have been recruited from among workers on the basis of contracts must enjoy the same treatment as the cadres of the same level during their term of office. The registered permanent residence of the cadres that have been recruited from among peasants on the basis of contracts will not be shifted from rural areas during their term of office (their grain ration is covered by the state), their private plots will remain unchanged and they will enjoy treatment like cadres of the same level. All cadres who are recruited through contracts can be dismissed during their term of office if they do not behave well. Following the expiration of contracts, those who are competent may continue their contracts after examination. Those who are incompetent must return to their original posts.

Provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus and regional (municipal) party and administrative organizations may, within the limit of the number of their staff, employ cadres from lower levels or other departments who are up to requirements, on the basis of contracts and regular rotation, with the best being able to be employed for a longer period. All units in Xian can transfer their cadres of their own accord

as long as the number of cadres is within the set limit; but this transfer must be approved by organizational and personnel departments. The cadres that are employed from other cities must get approval from organizational and personnel departments.

IV. Step Up Democratic Supervision of Cadres

It is necessary to fully follow the mass line in promoting cadres and combine checking by organizations with recommendation by the masses. The places and units that should carry out democratic election must regularly do so on the basis of party constitution and rules, election law, organizational law and related stipulations by the CPC Central Committee.

Party and administrative organs and enterprises and units must check the behaviour and achievements of cadres in conjunction with checking the situation of the implementation of the position responsibility system. Discussions must be carried out to democratically appraise cadres regularly. The results of checking and appraisal must be included in cadres' records as a reference for promotion and demotion. In addition, spiritual and material awards and punishments must be carried out under the principle of awarding the best and punishing the bad. During the democratic appraisal, the method of a vote of confidence can also be introduced to demonstrate the degree of confidence of the masses in leading cadres.

The management departments must conscientiously check those cadres who have a vote of confidence of less than 50 percent and dismiss those who are really incompetent.

V. Expand the Right of Enterprises and Scientific Research and Design Units Over the Management of Cadres

The factory directors (institute directors and managers, the same below) of enterprises and scientific research and design units must be appointed by higher management departments on the basis of the "Temporary Stipulations on Further Expanding the Decisionmaking Powers of State Enterprises" issued by the State Council and the "Opinions on the Current Reorganization of the Research Institutes of Natural Sciences" approved by the State Council. The posts of factory-level administrative deputy positions will be nominated by factory directors and approved by higher management departments. Factory directors are in a position to appoint and dismiss cadres of medium level in the factories. The enterprises that have the necessary conditions can, on the basis of doing a good job of enterprise reorganization, gradually expand the democratic right of workers and staff members in electing and dismissing factory directors.

Factory directors must follow the mass line in the process of nominating candidates for factory-level administrative deputy positions and appointing and dismissing medium-level administrative cadres, coupled with conscientious checking by the cadres department and opinions from party committees. And when there are divergent views on the opinions of party committees, the decision about medium-level cadres will be made by factory directors. In

the case of factory-level administrative deputy positions, reports must be handed to higher management departments that will make the final decision on the basis of checking.

The reserved administrative leading cadres for enterprises and scientific research and design units will be nominated by factory directors and institute directors after checks are made by cadres' departments coupled with the opinions of party committees and the reports that will be submitted to higher management departments for approval.

The above-mentioned methods are applicable for the management of cadres in institutions of higher learning.

VI. Set up the System for Exchange of Leading Cadres in Different Places

Exchange of leading cadres in different places mainly involves the leading cadres of party and administrative organs and enterprises above county level. Medium-level cadres of these units and rural and township senior leading cadres can also be appropriately exchanged.

The exchange of leading cadres in different places must start by reforming organizations and reorganizing leading groups during the party rectification so as to gradually form a system and carry out the exchange in a planned way, step by step, and in groups. The elected leading cadres can only be exchanged after they have completed two terms in a position. The leading cadres that have been appointed and that have no definite tenure of office in general can be exchanged after they have held the position for less than 10 years. With regard to the leading cadres that are to be exchanged with other units which are introducing the election system, it is better for them to be transferred to these units one year before the election so that the masses of these units will have the chance to become familiar with them. The exchange of leading cadres must not be excessive so that cadres' situations will remain stable and their work can be carried out continuously. In the process of the exchange, consideration must be given to cadres' abilities so that the cadres that are excess to requirements can be exchanged to make up for a deficiency of cadres to rationalize the structure of leading groups. The method of exchanging in rotation can also be introduced between party and administrative departments and enterprises or between different trades so as to help cadres broaden their vision and train their working capacity in an overall way.

The exchange can also be carried out among the leading cadres who are competent or who have no chance to display their advantages in the existing posts. Those cadres who have low morality and are incompetent and who have failed to make achievements after a long period can only be dismissed; they cannot be exchanged.

The exchange of leading cadres can only be carried out on the basis of the cadre management system, with the management departments concerned being responsible for organizing the work. An exchange of leading cadres that involves different regions and trades and with other particular

conditions must be unifiedly carried out by higher departments. In the course of such an exchange, it is imperative to do a good job of ideological work and strengthen organizational discipline; the units that are transferring in and out and the cadres themselves must obey the organizational decision. Those who have made serious mistakes in refusing to obey arrangements must be criticized and educated or, according to the seriousness of the case, may also be subject to disciplinary action. The organizations must take proper measures to solve cadres' difficulties. The grain ration and registered permanent residence of the cadres who are exchanged from Xian and other cities and towns in Shaanxi Province to rural and remote areas need not be transferred from cities if the cadres themselves so require. The dependants of the cadres who do not want to move must be given consideration by the original units of these cadres in such aspects as housing. The cadres that have reached resignation and retirement age or have been working in remote areas for more than 15 years have the right to demand to be accommodated in their original areas.

VII. Promote Rational Flow of Scientists and Technicians

In order to meet the needs of construction and fully display the advantages of scientists and technicians, it is necessary to break away from departmental and regional barriers and encourage a rational flow of scientists and technicians. That is, under the premise of guaranteeing the scientific and technical forces that are needed by the state and the key construction projects in the province, it is necessary to channel the talents from the units of various central departments in the province, institutions of higher learning and provincial big enterprises to medium and small enterprises, from big and medium cities to small cities and towns as well as rural areas, from plain areas to hilly regions and from the units with the ownership by the whole people to the units with collective ownership.

The provincial scientific and research units and institutions of higher learning must follow the stipulations of the No 111 Document (1983) of the State Council to set by the definite number of staff so as to gradually determine the ratio between staff and positions, take effective measures to transfer out excessive talent, and employ the talent they need.

When measures are being taken to readjust and transfer scientists and technicians in a planned way, it is also necessary to recruit and transfer them so as to promote the rational flow of talent. If the employing units and the units of the employed have different opinions, the case must be resolved by higher scientific and technical cadre management departments. If the recruited staff are intentionally obstructed from joining the new units, the higher scientific and technical cadre management departments have the right to resort to administrative means and transfer them. The departments must lose no time in transferring those whose jobs bear no relation to what they have learned or to their abilities or who have no chance to display their advantages in units with an excess of talents. It is also imperative to experiment with the method by which scientific and technical cadres have the right to resign in some regions and departments

so as to solve the problem of excessive talent. When such cadres are employed by other units, their length of service will be continued and their wages will remain unchanged. Improper means to aggravate an irrational flow of talent must be opposed.

VIII. Improve the Structure of Party and Administrative Organs

Following the development of the reform of the economic system, party and administrative organs must be streamlined and their efficiency must be improved. The structure of various regions, municipalities, counties, provincial departments and various units can be further and properly readjusted and the higher departments concerned have no right to interfere as long as this move is carried out within the limit of the number of organs and staff that has been set during structural reform. During the readjustment, no organs can be set up under the pretext of setting up temporary organs. The organs that have been readjusted must have a definite number of staff.

Some of the surplus staff of various party and administrative organs can be trained to raise their level while some others can be transferred to other units through organizational efforts and the staff themselves must obey the arrangement. Still some others can return to their hometowns and rural areas where, together with peasants, they can develop specialized households or carry out their own businesses in cities and towns. The treatment of this part of staff will be determined by their units, with approval from higher management departments.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON RETIRED VETERAN CADRES MEETS

HK030240 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The first provincial conference of retired veteran cadres was in session this morning. The session listened to a report by Xiao Jianguang, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee and leader of the veteran cadres work group under the provincial CPC Committee.

In his work report entitled, the whole party should attach attention to doing a good job in work concerning veteran cadres, and strive for regular cooperation between veteran and new cadres and the replacement of veteran cadres, Comrade Xiao Jianguang recalled the fact that veteran cadres had rendered meritorious services in supporting and building Gansu, and highly praised veteran cadres for recommending the virtuous and the able, and for supporting reform, for being able to work in high or low positions, for serving as official while remaining common people, and for their noble character in maintaining their vigorous revolutionary spirit despite their advancing years.

In reference to the basic tasks of work concerning veteran cadres in the new period, Comrade Xiao Jianguang pointed out: A large number of veteran cadres will retire every year in the near future. The work concerning veteran cadres is arduous and heavy. From now on, it is necessary to grasp work in the following three aspects:

1. The work should take the Central Committee's decision on establishing the retirement system for veteran cadres as the chief content. Political and ideological work among veteran cadres should be strengthened. We should mobilize veteran cadres to make great contributions to the party and the people.
2. The work should focus on implementing the policy of maintaining the political treatment of veteran cadres and improving their living standards. We should continue to do a good job in the settling of and providing personal services for retired veteran cadres.
3. It is necessary to open up more channels to bring into play the role of veteran cadres.

Comrade Xiao Jianguang stressed that the regular cooperation between veteran and new cadres and the replacement of veteran cadres has a direct bearing on the success of the four modernizations, and the future and fate of the party; it is a matter of importance that involves the long-term stability and security of the country. Therefore, new and veteran cadres should respect each other, show concern for each other, support each other, and further strengthen unity and cooperation so as to create a new situation in the work concerning veteran cadres.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

CIRCULAR ON SETTING UP TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

HK040917 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Regional CPC Committee and regional people's government recently issued a circular, urging various localities to conscientiously implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on separating government administration from commune management, and establishing township governments. The circular makes the following stipulations in light of the specific conditions of the region:

1. With regard to township size, most townships in our region can be established on the basis of the former communes. However, regarding a small number of communes with huge populations and vast areas, governed by administrative districts, an administrative district can be regarded as a township. If a county is particularly large, districts should be established to meet special requirements. These districts are regarded as agencies of the counties concerned. While setting up townships, we should take active measures to do the work of establishing towns well. In any location of a city people's government, if towns have not been established, efforts must be made to establish towns. In some important market fairs of rural areas and key points along vital lines of communications, towns should be established, provided that they are considerably developed industrially and commercially and have populations of about 2,000, and that towns have appeared in embryonic form. Towns can also be established in big industrial and mining areas and commercial border points with populations of less than 2,000, provided that they have fairly large capacities for handling commodities. In the process of establishing townships, we should follow the circular of the State Council on establishing townships of minority nationalities so as to do well in establishing townships of minority nationalities. Prompt measures should also be taken to restore townships of minority nationalities provided that it is necessary to do so. If townships of minority nationalities should be established, the cities concerned should present specific reports to the regional people's government for approval.
2. The establishment of township people's governments should be linked with electoral work. The authorized size of township people's governments and the number of their working personnel should be restricted. The number of administrative personnel of a township government should not

exceed that of the former commune. The average age of the main cadres of township governments and township CPC committees should be less than 40. They should have an educational level of senior secondary school or above. We should take strict precautions against people of three categories so that they will not be able to sneak into leading bodies.

3. To separate government administration from commune management, we should, first of all, set up township governments, and township CPC committees, in order to promptly arrange a normal sequence of work.

4. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the constitution and the spirit of the circular issued by the central authorities, villagers' committees should be established in light of local conditions to help township people's governments carry out local administrative work, production, and construction well.

5. To separate government administration from commune management, we should regard the establishment of township governments as a matter of primary importance, and as an important reform of far-reaching significance. CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should strengthen leadership in order to truly do the work well.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

LI XIPU ON REFORM OF EDUCATION IN PARTY SCHOOL

HK041413 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] At a meeting marking the beginning of the fall term of 1984 for the provincial CPC Committee party school, Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: The education reform in the party school should strive to go ahead of the economic reform, so as to better serve the realization of the four transformations of the cadres of our province and the revitalization of the economy of Shaanxi.

This fall, the provincial CPC Committee party school has enrolled students in various types of classes, including theoretical research, political economics, a refresher course in commodity economy, and the second class in cultural studies. The number of new students amounts to 286, and the total number of students currently studying at the school has reached 1,000.

On the morning of 1 September, the provincial CPC Committee party school held a meeting to mark the beginning of the new term. Comrade Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke. Li Xipu said: Persistence in carrying out reform so as to open up a new situation in party school work is an important task faced by the comrades of the party school. There should be a sense of urgency regarding the reform, and concepts in terms of time, education, and talents should be established. The reform of the party school's education must be linked with the urgent need for the four transformations of the cadres of our province, and with the new situation of the development of our economy and the challenge of the new technological revolution, so that the training of talents can go ahead of the economic reform.

Comrade Li Xipu pointed out: Party school education should train a contingent of reformers, leaders, and key members in theory who are of a new type, wise, well-versed in management, brave in devoting themselves to work, staunch, and really competent and learned, so that the students of party school can, after graduation, shoulder their own historical responsibilities with good results.

CS0: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL CPC ORGANIZATIONS

HK300852 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, our province's conference on the work of the basic level organizations in rural areas closed yesterday at Qian County. The conference focused on discussing the issue of strengthening the development of the basic level party organizations in rural areas. In order to meet the demands of the new situation, the conference called on the rural basic level party organizations and their members to do away with the ideology of small-scale peasant economy, educate party members in the spirit of our times and arm them with this, eliminate the remnant evil influence of ultraleftism, vigorously support the peasants who have become rich earlier than others, strictly implement regulations on the regular activities of our party organizations, and improve the methods of administration over our party members. In the township and town enterprises that have been newly set up and where party organizations have not been established or consolidated, we should establish these organizations or consolidate them as soon as possible. The party members who are engaged in individual undertakings without fixed sites and who leave home early and return late should take part in the regular activities of the party organizations when they return to their homeland for rest.

The conference has also called on the organizations to improve the quality of party members, conscientiously recruit party members from among the advanced people in the two kinds of households and one combination, as well as to teach party members to take the lead in turning their households into the two kinds of households, attach importance to intellectual investment, and rely on science to become rich.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS PROVINCIAL MEETING FOR RETIRED CADRES

HK300933 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The first provincial meeting of representatives of retired cadres opened ceremoniously in Lanzhou this morning. At 0900, when the more than 400 representatives attending the meeting arrived at (Niwozhuang) Auditorium, they were warmly welcomed by more than 100 Young Pioneers with bouquets and music from the band. The meeting began with the solemn national anthem. The representatives first observed 3 minutes silence for veteran comrades who passed away in the course of revolution and construction.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government extending warm congratulations to the meeting. In his speech Liu Bing said: The main tasks of the current meeting are to further study the principles and policies of the Central Committee and State Council on veteran cadres, to sum up and exchange experiences concerning work among veteran cadres, to commend advanced units in work among veteran cadres and advanced collectives and individuals of retired cadres who have made new contributions in the new period, and to mobilize retired cadres to render new meritorious service to the four modernizations.

Attending the meeting today were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, government, CPPCC and Advisory Commission Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Jia Shijie, Wang Shitai, Ge Shiying, Guo Hongchao, Chen Xu, and Xiao Jinguang.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU RADIO STATION CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HK060515 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial People's Broadcasting Station held a tea party in the Lanzhou Friendship Hotel this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of its establishment. Comrade Fang Yi, who recently inspected work in the province, wrote an inscription for the anniversary: "Clear the way to forge ahead and do a good job in running broadcasting."

(Xie Zhenying), director of the provincial radio and television department, spoke first at the party, introducing the station's achievements over the past 35 years. He thanked the party organizations and all sectors for their support for the station's work.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing made a speech. He warmly congratulated the station on its anniversary on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government and greeted all the work personnel of the station. Comrade Liu Bing also put forward sincere hopes on running the station still better.

Huang Luobin, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, also spoke. Li Bin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, delivered a speech of greetings.

Other leading comrades present at the party included Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Jia Zhijie, Wang Zhanchang, Guo Hongtao, Nie Dajiang, Chen Xu, Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, He Jianshan, Ma Pilie, Liu Shu, (Wu Hongbin), (Wang Zhijie), (Yan Shutang), and (Huang Guorui). (Zhang Jintao) and (Sun Qing), responsible persons of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, were also present.

CSO: 4005/871

BRIEFS

TELEGRAM TO XINJIANG AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE--To mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council sent a congratulatory telegram to Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture and the Changji Autonomous Prefectural People's Government. The congratulatory telegram reads: Over the past 30 years, the autonomous prefecture has made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction, and the appearance of the autonomous prefecture has undergone a basic change. It is hoped that the people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous prefecture will further strengthen unity, will implement the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC Congress, will enforce the Constitution and the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities, and will make new contributions toward speeding up the development of building economic and cultural work in light of regional and national characteristics and toward building our country into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. [Text] [HK271138 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84]

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The eighth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this morning. At the full sessions held yesterday and today, the meeting unanimously approved regulations on formulating the order for local legislation, a number of regulations on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children, and regulations on food hygiene for food traders and hawkers and food-handlers in urban and rural trade fairs. Chairman Yan Kelun and Vice Chairman Li Lianbi presided at the meeting. Comrade Yan Kelun made a speech. [Excerpts] [HK020244 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Sep 84]

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNE SEPARATION--The regional meeting to report on the work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments, which closed yesterday, urged various localities to strengthen leadership and try their best to complete the work of establishing township governments throughout the region by the end of this year. Since October 1982, experiments have been carried out in some prefectures, cities, and counties of the region on separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments. Up to the present, 39 communes in the region have completed the work of separating government administration from commune management. In addition, 8 districts, 76 townships, 1 minority nationality township, 1 town, and 570 villagers' committees have been established. [Text] [HK041230 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEF HISTORY OF MORTAR DEVELOPMENT

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 4, 1983 pp 6-8

[Article by Deng Quanfu [6772 0356 4395]: "The Origins and Development of Mortars"]

[Text] The mortar is an artillery piece that appeared in the early years of this century, and for the past few decades the mortar has continued to be one of the chief pieces of arms equipment for all countries.

The Mortar in Its First Battlefield

Use of the mortar in warfare began in the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, which was a war fought for power and profit between Japan and Russia and carried out on Chinese soil. In an early period of the conflict Japanese troops lay siege to the mouth of Russian occupied Lushun [Port Arthur] and used engineers to dig trenches and build up ramparts, closing in on the Russian fortress. There was no way that the Russian long range cannon could fire on the Japanese army that was so close to them, and light weapons were not powerful enough. Then the Russians mounted a 47-mm naval mortar on a kind of wheeled gun carriage and fired a long tailed form of over-caliber artillery shell at a large angle of elevation (weight of the shell 11.5 kg, the shell body packed with 6 kg of explosive, as shown in Figure 1), which effectively killed and wounded the Japanese troops in trenches. This was the first known "mortar" and mortar shell.

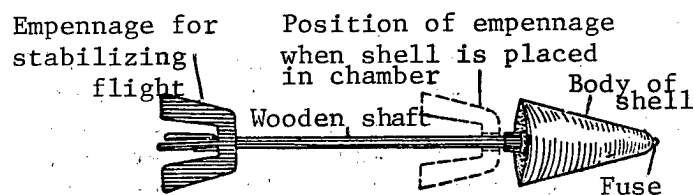


Figure 1. Over-caliber Long-tailed Type Mortar Shell

Developments that Drew Attention

The structure and form of the mortar resemble the old-style, cart-mounted "cannon" mortar and may be said to have developed from it. Early mortars were

rather heavy and of small caliber. They were not powerful and could only be used for close fighting and defense, and were not yet respected by the various countries. During the early period of World War I, troops of the German army had a few pieces. After the war broke out and both sides had deployed their troops and fortifications had been constructed, the distances between the opposing positions became closer and closer as the fighting progressed. Fighting personnel became more and more concealed, and no one dared rashly engage in battle. At this time the infantry needed a kind of close-range support fire, and thus a mortar with a greatly curved trajectory that could make full use of firepower at close range emerged as the times required.

The mortars of those early times all used over-caliber shells. When loading one put only the rear portion into the chamber, the body of the shell remaining outside. Its initial speed was low, its accuracy deficient, and its range only a few hundred meters. However, because of the mortar's curved trajectory as well as a certain explosive and casualty-inflicting power, and its suitability for being carried into battle by infantry in complicated terrain, no other gun could match it. Figure 2 shows the World War II period Russian "li-hao-lin [2621 6275 2651]" spigot mortar and mortar shell.

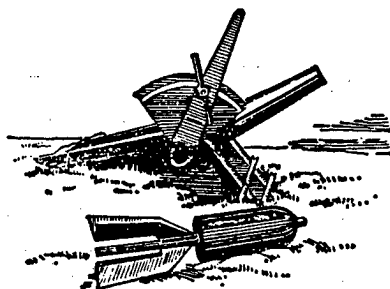


Figure 2. "Li-hao-lin" Mortar and Over-caliber Mortar Shell

Two Breakthroughs in Technical Performance

Mortar technology has constantly matured in keeping with the requirements of warfare and with science and technology. Toward the end of World War I the weight of mortars greatly decreased, and at the same time there appeared chamber diameter shells, typical of which weapons was the British 1918 model "si-tao-ke-si [2448 7118 0344 0674]" type 81-mm mortar (Figure 3). This weapon was composed of three components: the body, the stand and the base. It used chamber diameter shells, the primary powder cartridge was loaded within the rear tube, and the appended powder pouch was tied around the nozzle of the rear tube; the shell and appended powder pouch were loaded together from the mouth of the weapon and slid toward the weapon's chamber base on deadweight. When they touched the chamber base and struck the pin, the shell was propelled out of the weapon's mouth. Figure 4 is a diagram of the structure of the explosive of a typical mortar shell.

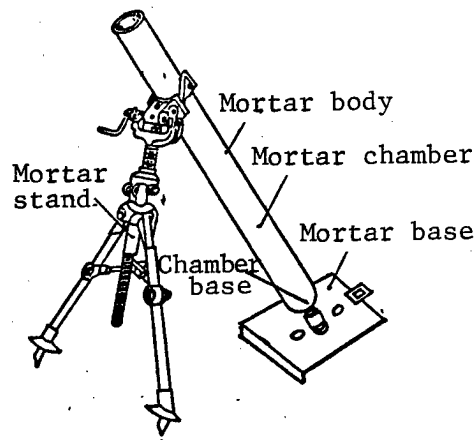


Figure 3. British 1918 Model "Si-tao-ke-si" Type 81 mm Mortar

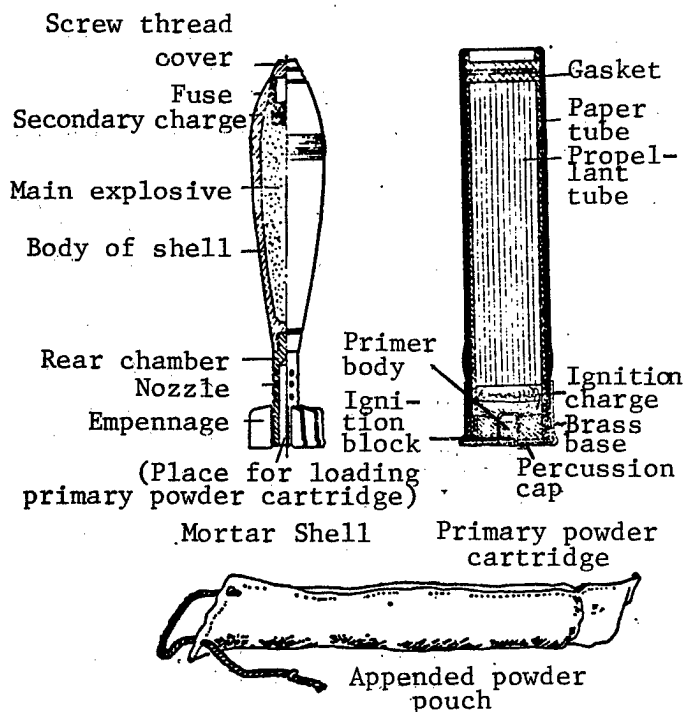


Figure 4. Typical Mortar Shell and Primary and Secondary Charges

After the appearance of the British 1918 model "si-tao-ke-si" type 81-mm mortar it was immediately taken as a standard by the countries of the world for the installation of new mortars. In 1927, France carried forward the strong points of the British mortar and discarded the weakness of the rigid connection between the body of the mortar and the mortar stand and made use

of a buffer. This then was the French si-tao-ke-si-Blanc special model 81-mm mortar. The construction of this mortar provided the basic characteristics for the modern mortar.

The mortar has the three great characteristics of curved trajectory and virtual absence of a blind angle for firing, light weight and good maneuverability, and relatively simple service and operation. Therefore, all countries have adopted it. Not long after World War II the numbers of mortars far exceeded other types of artillery in infantry divisions and had become a weapon infantry could not be without.

The Short-lived Large Bore Mortars

Experience during World War II showed that use of medium and small bore mortars was insufficient to destroy the enemy's strong defense fortifications. Therefore, some countries made large bore mortars, and large bore mortars the likes of 160- and 240-mm appeared. Figure 5 shows the Soviet 1953 model 240-mm mortar, total combat weight of which was 4,150 kg, greatest range was 9,700 meters, and the shell weighed 130 kg. This gun could also fire nuclear ammunition.

The barrel of large bore mortars was long and their shells were heavy. It was inconvenient to load them from the front of the barrel, therefore, they were changed to rear loading. From this time on, the structures of the guns became more complicated and their weight increased. In order to develop the power of the large bore mortars and improve their maneuverability, some countries adopted several measures, among them self-propelled mortars or with tractors to tow them, and using reciprocating units, etc. After much effort, and although the weight of the mortars was much less than that of other artillery pieces, they had already lost the basic advantages of medium and small mortars. Therefore, large bore mortars have not been well received by any country, and have gradually fallen into disuse. Currently outfitted mortars have a caliber of 120 mm and less.

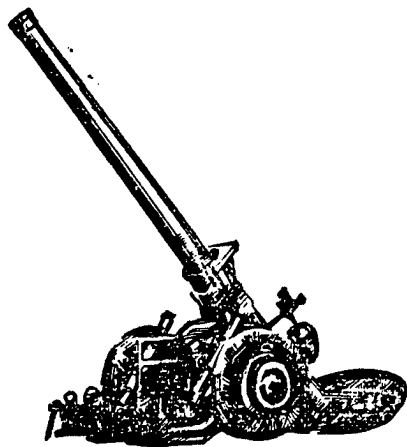


Figure 5. Soviet 1953 Model 240-mm Mortar

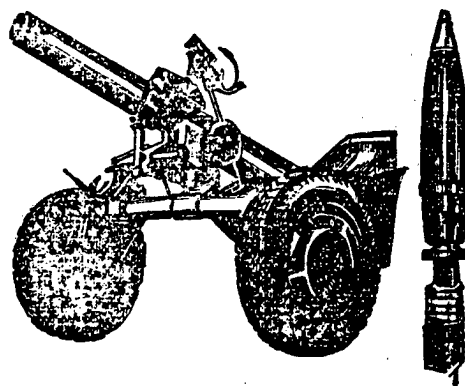


Figure 6. French RT61 Model 120-mm Rifled Mortar

The Flourishing Mortar

Development of the mortar has been extremely quick, and regardless of quantity or variety and type, they are outstanding among artillery. Just to speak of medium and small systems of mortars there are the 51-, 60-, 76-, 81-, 82-, 100-, 107- and 120-mm, the majority of which can be carried by men or on horseback. There are also those that are self-propelled or towed.

After World War II, fully aware of the prerequisite of maintaining the power of artillery, all countries worked to lessen mortar weight and improve maneuverability. With 81- and 82-mm mortars as an example, total mortar weight in the 1950's was from 50-60 kg, and after the 1960's that was reduced to about 40 kg. As with the French 1960's equipment M61L model 81-mm mortar in comparison with the old style M44 model 81-mm mortar, the weight was reduced from 59.7 kg to 41.5 kg, and the greatest range for firing the same high-explosive shell was raised from 3,400 meters to 5,000 meters; the latest British equipment L9A1 model 51-mm mortar weighs only 6.275 kg and the range is nearly 1,000 meters. Compared with the old MK II model of the same caliber, weight has been reduced by one-third and the range has been doubled.

Speaking of range, current levels are: nearly 1,000 meters for 51-mm caliber, 2,500 meters for 60-mm, 4,500 for 81- and 82-mm, 5,500 to 6,500 for 107- and 120-mm. If one is firing long range high-explosive shells or extended range rocket shells, then the range may be greatly increased. As with the newly developed two kinds of French self-propelled mortars ERC model 60-mm and EMC model 81-mm, their ranges when using long range shells reach 5,000 and 6,500 meters respectively. When the French RT 61 model 120-mm rifled mortar (see Figure 6) fires PRPA type extended range rocket shells, the range can reach 13,000 meters, nearly the range of the average 105-mm howitzer but with only about one-third the weight of the howitzer.

In order to implement automation of fire control, some countries have even outfitted mortars with laser rangefinders and small-scale trajectory calculators, which within a second can calculate target distance, position, flight time for the shell, as well as the highest point of trajectory, accurately and effectively taking care of firing.

Some countries have implemented multipurpose mortars in order to simplify caliber systems. Providing dual-use mortars with curved and flat trajectories (see Figure 7), this kind of mortar can both strike hidden targets with curved trajectory and can use antitank shells to directly aim at tanks. They have even manufactured mortars that combine the mortar with the howitzer. As revealed in the Soviet JOURNAL OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (1983.1), motorized elements of the Soviet army have already begun to be equipped with a completely new mortar--an 82-mm automatic mortar, an automatic repeating fire machine cannon that can both aim and fire indirectly and can aim and fire directly. It may be used to inflict casualties with effective strength, as well as to destroy weapons and fortifications. Some artillery specialists believe that the emergence of automatic mortars will be a new development in the history of mortar development.

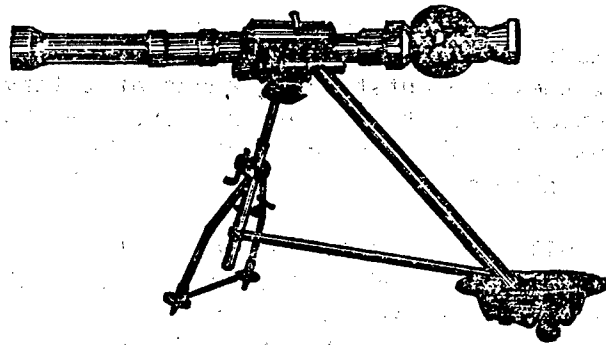


Figure 7. Curved and Flat Tire Dual-use Mortar.

From now on, countries will not only constantly improve the structure and explosives of mortars, using new techniques and materials, but will also seek new points of expansion at the fringes of the various weapons. Advancing with science and technology, completely new mortars will be born.

12586

CSO: 4005/515

REPORT DETAILS JAPAN'S 1983 INVESTMENT IN TAIWAN

OW281233 Taipei CNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Aug (CNA)--Japan's direct investment in the Republic of China totaled U.S. dollar 103 million in fiscal 1983, an increase of 46.60 percent over the previous fiscal year, according to a Ministry of Finance report.

In fiscal 1983, which ended 31 March this year, Japanese entrepreneurs made investment in the Republic of China in 92 separate cases, up by 29.34 percent.

Altogether U.S. dollar 55 million was invested in the Republic of China by Japanese businesses in 65 separate cases in fiscal 1982, the report shows.

The Japanese investment in the Republic of China in fiscal 1983 represented 1.3 percent of the total direct overseas investment the island nation made in the same year.

The Republic of China's 1.3 percent share shows an increase of 0.5 percent over that of the previous fiscal year.

As a result, the cumulative total of Japanese investment in the Republic of China since fiscal 1951 ran up to U.S. dollar 582 million, representing 0.9 percent of the worldwide accumulation.

The cumulative total of direct overseas investment approved or registered as of the end of fiscal 1983 reached U.S. dollar 61,276 million. The top three countries where direct investment was made were the United States (U.S. dollar 16,535 million), Indonesia (U.S. dollar 7,641 million) and Brazil (U.S. dollar 3,955 million).

Only countries with a cumulative total investment of U.S. dollar 100 million or over were listed in the Ministry of Finance report.

A total 43 countries and regions, including the Republic of China, were on the list. The Chinese mainland, where the cumulative total of direct Japanese investment was below U.S. dollar 100 million, was not listed.

CONTRACT FOR PRC'S DAYA BAY NUCLEAR PLANT READY NEXT MONTH

HK311410 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The contract to build a nuclear power plant at Daya Bay will be ready next month. The news was given today by China's Energy Chief Peng Shilu, who also revealed that preparations for the site are 2 months ahead of schedule. John Cookson again:

[Begin recording] The contract to build the plant will be signed in October by the Guangzhou Government and the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company, a subsidiary of China Light and Power, headed by Lord Kadoorie. The agreement marks the end of year-long negotiations between 10 working groups involving more than a hundred representatives. And when Daya Bay goes on stream in the 1990's Hong Kong customers are expected to buy 70 percent of its electricity. Mr Peng revealed that some site-clearance was 2 months ahead of schedule, as were roads to and from the site.

Now, in addition to the joint venture, only three other main contracts still have to be finalized. They include an equipment contract for the twin 900-megawatt reactors, the generators and steam turbine, and the civil design. [End recording]

CSO: 4000/451

YAO GUANG HEADS DIPLOMAT GROUP TO ZHUHAI

HK020738 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 1

[Long-distance phone call from Correspondent Ssutu Yuan: "Yao Guang Leads Group to See the New Face of Zhuhai"]

[Text] Zhuhai, 2 Sep--A group of more than 70 Chinese diplomats stationed abroad, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang, concludes its visit of inspection to Zhuhai this afternoon.

Yao Guang, who was formerly head of the Chinese panel at the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future, smiled without replying when asked by reporters about the Hong Kong issue.

The members of this group included Chinese ambassadors and counsellors to over 30 countries including Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Tanzania and Pakistan, together with delegates to the United Nations.

After leaving Beijing, they came south to Guangdong where they first visited the Zhujiang Delta counties of Dongguan, Shiji and Zhongshan. They arrived in Zhuhai yesterday and stayed in the Shijingshan tourist center.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the group held a forum with responsible persons of Zhuhai City, at which Mayor Liang Guangda outlined the development of the city. The two sides also exchanged views on special economic zones.

During the forum, which lasted more than 1 hour, Liang Guangda introduced to the diplomats a number of large projects Zhuhai is currently preparing to build:

1. In cooperation with the Chia Hau group of Hong Kong, a comprehensive deepwater warf will be built at Jiuzhou harbor. This project, requiring investment of \$60 million, will be completed in 1986. The money will be loaned by 10 banks. In addition preparations are underway for dredging an 18-kilometer direct waterway to Hong Kong, so as to improve communications between the two places.

2. A medium-size international airport costing \$70 to \$80 million will be built. It is hoped to have this in use in 1986. A route to Macao will also be provided [as published].

3. High-speed highways will be constructed. First, a four-lane direct highway to Guangzhou will be built. It is expected to complete this in 1 year.

4. Invest 100 to 200 million yuan in solving the power supply problem, to ensure that for 10 years at least, foreign-investment enterprises will not encounter power supply difficulties.

5. Solve the telecommunications problem. At the end of this month, Zhuhai will have 2,500 to 3,000 direct-dial telephones to Hong Kong, Macao, and Guangzhou. Next year the number of direct-dial phones will increase to 17,000. In addition Japanese facsimile equipment will be imported, so that each unit can have facsimile services.

6. The city will strive to complete next year infrastructural engineering for water and power supplies, telecommunications, gas, sewage, flood drainage, and roads, including levelling the ground. It is estimated that this work will require an investment of 100 to 120 million yuan per square kilometer.

7. Build more standard factory buildings up to international standards.

Liang Guangda also revealed that up to August of this year Zhuhai has attracted more than \$150 million in foreign investment. Total investment for the projects already approved amounts to \$600 million. With regard to future investment and capital return, Zhuhai plans next year and the year after to invest 1 billion yuan, to be used among other things in building an investment environment and on industrial projects; and it will start to gradually get a return on the capital after 1987. Efforts will be made to recover all the capital in 5 to 7 years.

CSO: 4005/875

ZHOU NAN PROMOTED VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

HK060207 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 1

["Special dispatch" from Beijing: "Zhou Nan Promoted to Vice Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Zhou Nan, who is in charge of the Chinese panel at the Sino-British talks, was recently promoted to deputy foreign minister.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, revealed this today. Zhou Nan was promoted during the structural reforms in the State Council. Obviously he is viewed as meeting the "four transformations" criteria of "younger, revolutionized, better educated, and more professionally competent," and has been selected on that account as a new-generation leader in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Before the talks started today, Zhou Nan said that "people feel mentally refreshed when something good happens." Apart from hinting at "something good" in the imminent conclusion of the Sino-British talks, these words may also have had a special significance for himself.

CSO: 4005/875

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